The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

Comments of the English Press upon the Presidents' Messages.

MR. LINCOLN'S POPULARITY IN FRANCE.

Two War Vessels "for the Emperor of China" Nearly Finished at Bordeaux.

A NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH PROPOSED.

The mails by the Cunard steamer *Africa*, comprising dates as late as Dec. 26, reached this City via Boston yesterday morning.

Our foreign correspondence and interesting extracts from our files are appended.

The extraordinary and unprecedented performance of the Cunard steamer *Scotia* upon her last passage out has already been remarked upon. From Sandy Hook to Cape Clear she was seven days and three-quarters, from New-York to Queenstown eight days, a feat unprecedented. From New-York to the Mersey the time was eight days 21 hours, including all stoppages.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Modification of the Mexican Programme—Mr. Lincoln's Popularity—An Indorsement from M. Laboulaye—The Congress not Abandoned—The Rebel Vessels a Bordeaux.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 25, 1863.

On all sides we hear it said that the Emperor is going to modify his Mexican programme, *because* the national cause in the United States appears to be on the point of triumphing. We are therefore to infer that the Emperor believed the disruption of the Union final when he undertook the "civilization" of Mexico, and that this grand scheme of "civilization" was simply an experiment, based on a contingency, and in no sense a high moral act. Were we not, then, right, after all, in the start, in attributing this otherwise inexplicable project to the Jecker loan speculation, and the gold mines of Sonora?

But now the Archduke MAXIMILIAN finds it impossible to enter into the Emperor's schemes, because His Majesty is unable to furnish him the guarantees he demands, and the talk is that M. DE MONTHOLON will be authorized to go back to the republican system, and to call upon the Mexicans to elect a President in the place of JUAREZ, the candidate to be a renegade from the Juarez party! For the present all this is mere hypothesis, but it is, nevertheless, a logical and probable issue to the dilemma.

The papers here announce that application has been made to Mr. LINCOLN, as I told you two months ago would be done, for a recognition of "the new order of things in Mexico, and that Mr. LINCOLN not only rejected it, but added that under no circumstances would the people of the United States permit a monarchy to be set up on their frontiers. The idea that France could make such a proposition to the United States seemed so absurd as to induce you to question its truth; but it must be borne in mind that this Emperor never hesitates to ask for whatever he wants, however unreasonable it may be, as for example his two utterly absurd attempts at mediation in the United States, and that also in the perplexing search after a possible solution for the Mexican dilemma he would naturally proceed by the system of elimination. It is a settled policy of this Government not to go to war with the United States for Mexico, and if it be true, therefore, that President LINCOLN has given the French Government to understand that a monarchy in Mexico will bring a war with the United States, then that part of the programme is eliminated, and the Emperor may fall back on the Republic, but with a tool of his own in the place of JUAREZ.

The popularity of Mr. LINCOLN has been as much advanced abroad by his late acts as in the United States. His maintenance of the act of Emancipation in his Annual Message has given immense satisfaction to all those not prejudiced by special reasons for the rebellion, and his sagacity, straightforwardness and honesty in the midst of such confusion and excitement called from M. LABOULAYE the other day at the College de France before an immense audience of the *élite* of the intellectual world, the exclamation that Mr. LINCOLN was "a greater man than Cæsar!" So, too, I heard a leading French politician say lately: "You Americans don't appreciate Mr. LINCOLN at his proper value. No monarch in Europe could carry on such a colossal war in front while harassed by so many factions and fault-finders behind. No, you don't give him [his due." From an European point of view the merit of Mr. LINCOLN is, in effect, immense; but in a Republic it is the people and not the President who carry on the war. The personal compliment paid to Mr. LINCOLN in the above remark is, however, none the less valuable, and on every side I hear people begin to say that Mr. LINCOLN will merit more than a biography—he will merit a history.

It is certain that the Emperor is making the most strenuous efforts to bring together some sort of a Congress, in order as much to save his diplomatic prestige as to give himself an advantage in case war should result from the present complications.

The movements of the party of action in Italy are watched at Paris with much interest. In Hungary, also, movements are taking place which must force the monarchs of Europe to wish that a Congress, such as that proposed by NAPOLEON, were possible. Even the people of Germany are trying to provoke a war, hoping thereby to consummate their unity under one head—which head will be the most liberal and popular of German monarchs, the Grand Duke of Baden-Baden. It is to be regretted that the Liberal party in Italy, in Hungary, in Poland, in Germany, and in France, has not a chief in diplomacy and in intrigue as generally accepted as a chief in political organization, as GARIBALDI is as a chief in military movements. But as a political leader, GARIBALDI is too frank, too open, too confiding, not to be thwarted at every step by the more cunning and unscrupulous agents the Governments send against him.

Two of the Confederate ships at Bordeaux are about finished. One of these is a ram, and is said by some American gentlemen who have just visited these vessels—for there seems to be little difficulty in seeing them—a most formidable engine of war. The other is a beautiful frigate, which is having her cuirass placed on the inside. The outer side is a thick wall of wood, while the inner side is formed of two layers of iron, not very thick. The workmen insist upon it that they are working for the Emperor of China, and do not at all enjoy the joke when told that they are working for the *Roi de Prusse!*

M. THIERS made yesterday his first speech of any length in the new Chamber. The subject was the new loan of 300 millions of francs demanded by the Minister of Finance, and M. THIERS spoke on an amendment offered by himself reducing this loan to half the sum. The subject was therefore a dry one, but the speech throughout was marked by the good taste and the conciseness and clearness which mark all of this illustrious statesman's efforts. He promised, in the commencement, that on a future and more appropriate occasion he would inform the House why he had returned to political life, and what he thought of the political situation in general.

A new Atlantic Telegraph Company is being formed here for laying down a telegraph commencing at Cape Finistere, touching at Lisbon, and crossing the Atlantic to the South American coast at the point where the Atlantic is narrowest. The telegraph will then run up the American coast to the West India Islands and then to the United States.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Death of Thackeray—The Presidents' Messages—Flowers of Tory Rhetoric—Rumor of Peace—Improper New-Yorkers—Policy of Earl Russell—A Roman Catholic Judge—How England is Governed.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1863.

Michael Angelo Titmarsh—Pendennis—WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY is no more! He died the night before Christmas Eve, suddenly, alone. He retired ill at night, but refused attendance, and hoped to be better in the morning. He had completed four parts of a novel, announced in the *Cornhill*, from which his large public was anticipating its usual satisfaction, but he will delight us no more. He has died at fifty-two, in the full vigor of his powers, and few literary men in England could be regretted more. With the strange reputation of being a cynic, Mr. THACKERAY was one of the gentlest, kindest, softest-hearted of men, always doing good-natured things, and always imposed upon. He was absurdly sensitive to criticism, and irritated and grieved that any one should fancy him ill-natured. It seems but yesterday that he was a young artist, writing his "Irish Sketch Book," but the world moves on and we grow old apace. The youthful "Boz" who wrote "Pickwick," and to whom we gave that nice ball the other day at the Park Theatre, is a very gray grandfather now—hale, hearty, active indeed, and likely to live long, for he looks very tough, but on the wrong side of fifty. However, this is not much in England. A man's best time here is from fifty to seventy, for work, and perhaps for enjoyment.

The two Presidents' Messages have been printed, side by side, in the London papers. I do not think the comments in these papers of much consequence, but the virulence of some of them is characteristic. Their spite is chiefly aimed at the Proclamation of Amnesty which accompanies the Message of Mr. LINCOLN. The chief Tory organ speaks of this as "the most wonderful State paper that ever emanated from a bewildered brain and a vindictive heart since JAMES II., just before he was driven from Ireland, offered to pardon the majority of his subjects," &c. "The moral enormity of his ukase is without precedent." "Astonishing folly and devilish malignity." "Such an edict as might be drawn up by BEECHER and CHARLES SUMNER, and countersigned by ROBESPIERRE and MARAT." "Frantic ebullitions of ferocious insolence and bloodthirsty menace."

I have culled these blooming flowers of rhetoric from the organ of the all but dominant party in England, to show you how the mercy which the President offers to rebels in arms is accepted by their friends on this side of the Atlantic. But, after all that is said, one truth remains. The Message and Proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN bear the impress of success and confidence—that of Mr. DAVIS has in it the energy and desperation of a forlorn hope.

With the Messages came a rumor of a dispatch from Lord LYONS, predicting speedy peace. It was probably meant to affect the markets. The general impression is that the war will last two years longer. By that time it is presumed the large armies of the South may be beaten and dispersed, and the more important positions occupied. The *Times* adheres to its old opinion than then the real difficulty of conquest will begin. Difficulties there will be, no doubt, but a strong Government, supported by a united people, must be able to overcome them. Great empires have always been built up by war, conquest and subjugation, and the course of empire seems likely to be the same in the New World as in the Old.

Our Tory organ is not better pleased with the conduct of the people of New-York than with the manifestoes of President LINCOLN. The New-Yorkers will not put on mourning like the Poles, nor emulate the sober sadness of the South. No—

> "Young and old, rich and poor are frolicking and dancing with glee among the crashing ruins of the commonwealth. The shoddy merchants are rolling in wealth and contentment, the speculators disport themselves on 'Change, the peacocks of Broadway are flaunting their golden plumage over the graveyards of the dead, the battlefields where the dying are writhing in their last agony. It is a sad and humiliating spectacle. All Rome walked in black after the news of the Caudine Forks. The news of Fredericksburgh, of Chancellorsville, or Chickamauga, the tidings of some 20,000 more of killed and wounded, are but the after-dinner talk of New-Yorkers—the anecdotes that beguile the tedium of the partners in a waltz. New-York, like some obscene bird, grows fat upon slaughter, and flaps its 'condor wings over the carnage of its sons.'"

I do not know as this will be considered pleasant reading; but it may interest you to know how the aristocracy of England regards the situation. And it may also be satisfactory to know that this feeling is perfectly impotent. It can neither harm the North nor help the South, and is all the more bitter because powerless. Earl RUSSELL is, for the present, master. He does as he likes in respect to the foreign policy of England. He is supposed to be acting in concert with Russia and Austria in the Danish matter; and the seizure of the *Pampero*, and the punishment of all persons engaged in fitting out the *Rappahannock*, which escaped from Sheerness, show that he means to have no difficulty with the North. If the claims of American merchants for losses by the *Florida* and *Alabama*, and other Anglo-Confederate cruisers were now pressed, I think they would be paid, as the cheapest and most satisfactory method of preserving peace between the two countries.

As soon as America became a great naval power, she became also an important ally or a dreaded enemy. The united navies of England and America could hold the empire of the seas. England, with such an ally, would fear France no longer. All sentiments of kindred, language, religion, &c., go for little. It is a question of interest alone. England has everything to hope or everything to fear from America. It is not strange that the Government should see that it was their interest to have the great Western Power for a friend and not for a foe. And neither PALMERSTON nor RUSSELL can tell how soon such a friend may be needed. They have refused to enter the Congress. The Emperor is doing his best to get the other Powers to join him in a Congress without England, which would be, in effect, a combination against her. In such a case, England would look for an ally across the Atlantic.

I do not say that this policy is matured—it is maturing. Every Northern success makes it more desirable. As long as the Southern cause seemed hopeful it gratified the feelings of England to look forward to a weakened and divided America. Even now, there is a very mixed feeling, but the policy of the Government is clear enough, and nothing but a vote in Parliament is likely to change it.

Australia, which has now about a population of two millions, is beginning to talk very saucily to the mother country. It has a grievance. It appears that a small colony on the southwest coast is quite willing to receive convicts, and have the advantage of their labor. But the great southeastern district forbids the importation—says they are sure to come to them by land or sea, and that they will not be cursed with the crime of England. They will become rebels first, and declare their independence. The English authorities will not provoke them to such an extremity. They will keep their criminals at home rather. Australia is too important a colony to be lightly alienated. The Swan River settlers must get coolies or negroes to work for them. Free colonists gravitate toward the gold fields, and make labor and settlers scarce in the poorer regions.

England felicitates herself upon another great step in the march of progress. For the first time in three centuries, a Roman Catholic has been appointed a Judge in England, in the person of Mr. Sergeant SHEE, a very eminent lawyer, and handsome and venerable looking Irishman, only that he happened to be born at Southampton.

Every newspaper in England, I believe, has had a leader on the subject, and the unprecedented thing is so no longer. What difference a belief in transubstantiation could possibly make in the discharge of the duties of a *Puisne* Justice of one of Her Majesty's Courts it is hard to say, but there was some vague terror about it, which the nation with a tremendous effort, has just got over. PALMERSTON, it is understood, has no bigotries. He is ready to appoint any man to any office in Church or State, who has a strong party to back him. He would make either Dr. PUSEY or Dr. COLENSO Archbishop of Canterbury, if they had equally good backers. There are enough Catholic lords and members of Parliament to be worth conciliating, and the appointment of Mr. Justice SHEE will no doubt strengthen the Administration, for I take it for granted that any possible losses were as carefully reckoned as the gains. It is safe to say that no important place in Church or State is bestowed by the Government, without a prudent consideration of what effect it may have upon some vote in Parliament.

To see how England is governed, it is only necessary to look at the composition of Parliament. The House of Lords, of course, is composed of the hereditary nobility, who sit and govern by right of birth; and the House of Commons does not greatly differ from the House of Lords. In a recent House there were 53 eldest sons of Peers, who would in due course, pass from the lower to the upper House; 30 junior sons of Peers; 47 brothers of Peers; 45 Commoners married to Peers' daughters. All of these would of course vote with and for the nobility. For the rest, there were 49 placemen, 88 naval and military officers, 78 railway directors, 76 patrons of Church livings. Of course one man combines several of these characters, but it is easy to see in what way such an assembly will govern a nation. It represents almost entirely the noble, the rich, the governing classes.

Christmas is the only truly national festival in England. The very poorest contrive to have a good dinner and plenty of beer. Even the paupers at the poorhouses are fed on roast beef and plumb pudding. There is a solemn junketting everywhere, and it is considered a sort of disgrace, in the poorest hovel, to go to bed on Christmas night, or to keep sober. The day after Christmas is "boxing day." The nation divides into two great classes of givers and receivers of Christmas boxes. Postman, newsboy, milkmaid, butchers and bakers' boys—all who serve you in any way, expect a gratuity. The streets are full of the most miserable, ragged, dirty, barefooted men and women singing Christmas carols, and looking sharp for half-pence. The waits which have been serenading you for a week come round for their gifts. Every house has its branches of holly and mistletoe. Covent Garden market, a day or two before, is a forest of greenery. A bid of holly with red berries costs a shilling. As the chickweed man said: "'Olly's horful, Maam; I tell you, 'olly's horful!" But there must be a sprig for the plum-pudding, and a sprig of mistletoe, with its white berries, to hang up, or there can be no legitimate kissing; and every British matron or maiden may be sure of being kissed at least once a year, if she will carefully place herself on Christmas night just under the mistletoe. No wonder the fair maidens sing, with their droll Cockney transpositions:

"Ho! the 'olly! ho! the 'olly!
Ho! the 'olly and mistletoe!"

You have seen, to turn to European politics, a letter, purporting to have been written by Prince NAPOLEON, and denounced as a *canard* by his Secretary. It is not necessary to put too much faith in this denial. No doubt it is a very absurd letter for a man in his position to write, but it seems to me just such a letter as he may have written. The Prince, as everybody knows, is the *enfant terrible* of the Napoleonic dynasty. He is a big boy, who every now and then blurts out just what his astute cousin wishes not to have said. He needs a clever wife to manage him, but the Princess is a pious, simple-hearted little child-wife. His Secretary cannot always be at his elbow, and if sent off on all sorts of excursions, to keep him out of the way, the Prince still manages to write imprudent letters and make imprudent speeches.

There is rumor of some movement in Hungary; there is dread of the coming Spring. I believe that the Emperor is determined to force a solution, and have peace, even if war, and a great war, precedes it. The present condition of armed neutralities is too costly and annoying to be borne with much longer.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE MESSAGES CONTRASTED.

From the London Times.

We have carefully examined these State papers in order to ascertain, if possible, what view each President takes of the prospects of his own cause, what estimate he forms of past progress, and what hopes he entertains of future success. We confess, after the most careful consideration, we can derive little insight into the subject. The truth is that these addresses do not contain so much what the writers think as what they wish to be supposed to think. If either North or South despaired of the safety of the Republic, the last place where we should expect to find any trace of it would be in the inaugural addresses of their Presidents. Still, such indications as we can gather seem to show that neither party has a right to look forward to the coming year with overweening confidence. The balance of advantage in the last campaign has undoubtedly been in favor of the North. President LINCOLN claims somewhat prematurely that the Mississippi is completely opened, while the very last advices we have received show that this is very far from true. Tennessee, he assures us, is substantially clear of insurgents—a statement which the latest accounts cannot be said to bear out. We are told for the hundredth time that the crisis is past, and the attention of the President would seem to be directed rather to the fate of the black than of the white population of the Southern States. He announces his firm adherence to the policy of emancipation, and congratulates himself, as we think he reasonably may, that his views on that subject have made progress during the last year. There can be doubt of the fact. *It has pleased the Democratic party in the North, by an amount of moral cowardice to which history furnishes no parallel, to commit political suicide.* To narrow the difference between themselves and their antagonists as to the mere question of the proper manner of carrying on the war was to take up a position by which everything was to be lost, and nothing was to be gained; and, of course, whatever the Democratic party lost has been transferred to those violent men who, in addition to the inestimable advantage of thoroughly knowing their own minds, and having perfectly clear and definite views, possessed for the moment power, place and patronage, and are able to reward those conversions to which the weakness of their opponents gave only too reasonable occasion. Mr. LINCOLN confesses, however, to two wants, both of them very serious in war—the want of men and the want of money. He speaks in guarded terms, not of the scarcity of soldiers, but of the want of labor in every field of industry. The havoc of the war has raised up a formidable competitor with the State; and the man who enters the army will probably be no better paid for risking his life by battle or malaria than the peaceful cultivator of the land, who lives without danger and without excitement. There is also a complaint that the enlistment for the army competes prejudicially with the entering of seamen for the navy. * * *

The address of the Southern President is entitled to the praise of candor. He does not, perhaps, admit so fully as he ought the real effect of the bloody check at Gettysburgh; but, with this exception, we do not think that Gen. HALLECK himself could object to the view which is given of the events of the late campaign. The heavy blow which was sustained by the capture of the Mississippi fortresses, and the recent defeat in Tennessee, are stated with manly frankness—a frankness which tends more to raise our opinion of the prospects of the Confederacy than the most highly colored statements. There is no complaint of the difficulty of obtaining men for the army, though the losses occasioned by war are spoken of with a bitter regret very different from the iron stoicism which the Northern leaders prescribe to themselves on such subjects. But the statement of Southern finance is a melancholy affair. The Southern people are inundated by depreciated paper currency, their trade is destroyed, their industry terribly impeded, and yet their President can make no better suggestion than the imposition of heavy direct taxation in order to reduce the currency within proper bounds, in addition to what may be required to make provision for the war. Nobody can doubt these principles are sound, but are they practicable? And if not, how are the Southern armies to be supported in the field, and to be provided with food, clothes, arms, ammunition, artillery and transport? The question is not what has been done in the last campaign, but with what resources the two antagonists will confront each other in the campaign which will be opened in the early Spring. The Southern President expresses a confidence in the superior endurance of men fighting for home, liberty and independence, which leaves no doubt as to the result. Endurance will do much. In days when war was a mere hand-to-hand encounter between comparatively small forces, it might, perhaps, do everything; *but endurance cannot create capital, it cannot manufacture credit, it cannot provide expensive and complicated machines, or repair means of transport which seem to be breaking down under the pressure put upon them.* Still, in one sense there is justice in Mr. DAVIS' confidence. We never expected, when this war began, that the South would be able to conduct it, as it has done, on the footing of a great Power, employing large armies provided with all the appliances of war. It was only after the repulse of MCCLELLAN that Europe began to understand the magnitude of the problem which the North had undertaken to solve. Yet, though we greatly underrated the difficulties of the North, the opinion was almost universal that the subjugation of the South would be found an impossibility. The climate, the vast distances, the enduring and inveterate opposition of the people, the enormous expense, and the impossibility of bringing things to an issue—all seemed on the side of Secession.

The Proclamation of the President furnishes a good illustration of this difficulty. He proposes, on "republican principles," to vest the Government of each seceded State in one-tenth of the population, who will swear allegiance to him and obedience to his acts of Congress and proclamations. These men will be no more able to maintain themselves than were the Thirty Tyrants of Athens without the aid of the Lacedæmonian garrison. They will form a detested oligarchy, like the Normans in Saxon England, only that they will rule over men braver and more warlike than themselves. What force will be required to support these Governments, and what possibility will there be, so long as they exist, of any law except that of the sword? These things could be done in other times, but even when the North has surrendered her liberty and beggared her finances she will not be able permanently to hold these immense countries and keep down their hostile populations on these terms. *Though we conceive it to be quite possible, then, that, overborne by perpetually recruited numbers and immense resources, the South may become unable to retain large armies in the field, yet between that and subjugation there is an interval which we do not expect to see filled up.*

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

From the London Index (rebel organ.)

During the year now closing, about 130,000 bales of cotton, of about 500 lbs. weight each, have found their way through the blockade to European ports, which, at the ruling prices, sold for upwards of £6,000,000 sterling. With this fund to its credit, had the cotton been exported for its own account, instead of, for the most part, private speculators, the Confederate Government might have dispensed with foreign loans, might have bought its warlike stores at the lowest cash rates, and supplied its citizens with commodities of prime necessity at a moderate advance on cost. Not only would it have earned the fabulous profits pocketed by foreign merchants, but it would have saved itself the issue of that flood of promises to pay with which it purchased importations, and which the importers made haste to dispose of on any terms. And what creditor at home could have doubted the solvency of a debtor who was the largest holder of foreign exchange in the country?

Let it not be said that the Government would have failed where private enterprise succeeded. The experiment has been sufficiently tried to demonstrate that the Government, in blockade ventures, has been even more fortunate than individuals, probably for the reason that, thanks to the patriotic enthusiasm of the whole people, it is at present the best served Government in the world. To its success in this respect is due the credit which, amid the most adverse circumstances, it still commands in the markets of Europe. The question, then, would simply have been to extend on a larger scale what has been done with considerable success on a small one. The mercantile marine of every country, not excepting that of the North, is open to it to select the staunchest and the swiftest vessels. It commands a staff of naval officers inferior to those of no country in skill, courage and dash; and although the service may not be so brilliant and so much to their taste, at the country's bidding they would render it as zealously and as devotedly as though they trod the decks of *Merrimacs* and *Alabamas*. It will scarcely be contended that vessels avowedly the property of the Confederate Government would run greater risks on the high seas from the enemy's cruisers than those owned by British subjects run under the warm neutrality of the Foreign Office.

But if private enterprise must be called into aid, the cotton bonds now in the hands of European holders afford the desired machinery, provided all private exportation, except in redemption of these bonds, is prohibited. The £2,200,000 which the Government now owes in Europe, represents, at 6d. per pound, 260,000 bales of cotton, which, at the rate of this year's exportation, could be run through the blockade in about two years. Every obligation thus redeemed would make room for a new one, which, as the only means of purchasing cotton, would be eagerly sought at prices remunerative to the Government. We are told that sound political economy forbids the granting of monopolies; but blockade-running is virtually already the monopoly of those firms which were the first and the most enterprising in the attempt. Why not, if a monopoly must exist, give it to those who have trusted the Government? Besides, no one is injured thereby, for those who now hold this virtual monopoly may still retain it by merely changing their purchasing medium.

We have reasons to believe that in advocating this recommendation of Mr. MCRAE we express the convictions of nearly every important officer of the Confederate States in Europe, and of the great majority of the friends and well-wishers of the Confederate cause. If anything approaching the same unanimity exists in the Congress now assembled at Richmond—and there appears no cause to doubt it—we may expect by any steamer, within the next four or five weeks, to hear of the passage of an act laying an embargo on the exportation of cotton, under conditions similar to those here indicated.

OUR PRIZE COURTS.

A SHARP REVIEW BY A FRENCH JOURNAL.

The Paris *Mémorial Diplomatique*, of Dec. 20, which holds a semi-official position, has an elaborate and severe review of recent proceedings in our Prize Courts. We translate:

"The proceedings now pending before the Prize Courts of the United States of America, and the sentences which are being pronounced by them, in opposition to some of the best established doctrines of international law, affect the interests of all the maritime nations of the world, and are of a character to awaken the solicitude of the French Government. Although the shipping of England alone is at present exposed to the inadmissible pretensions of the North Americans, the judgments which we are about to examine, and the grounds upon which they are based, constitute nothing less than a flagrant violation of neutral rights—rights which for centuries it has been the special glory of France to maintain and defend.

The rights and the duties of belligerent and neutral nations in time of war are founded on certain essential principles of natural justice, modified by experience and determined by precedent. These rights and duties mainly consist in strict abstention on the part of the neutrals from any participation in acts of warfare, while on the part of the belligerents they impose the obligation not to subject the neutrals to the direct consequences of a state of warfare. If the neutral violates his duties, he, by his act, becomes the ally of one belligerent and the enemy of the other belligerent, and consequently may be treated as such by the latter. If the belligerent violate his duties, inasmuch as he thereby deprives the neutral of the benefit of his neutrality, and subjects him to the inconveniences of war, such belligerent justly exposes himself to the risk of the injured neutral openly taking part with the enemy.

As the code which regulates the duties of neutrals and belligerents is not precisely a written code, but a code which, while based on natural justice, is modified by treaties and judicial decisions—in a word, by precedents—it is of immense importance for neutral powers that no unjust precedent, which might now or hereafter be quoted as an authority, be admitted into the law of nations.

It is on these grounds that we propose to examine the legal and moral weight of certain judgments recently pronounced by the American Courts, in cases of the seizure of neutral vessels by the cruisers of the United States.

According to the official documents now before us it appears that the New-York District Prize Court, presided over by Judge BETTS, summarily, and at the single seting of the 1st of August last, condemned seven English merchant vessels and their cargoes as prizes of war. We have thoroughly and attentively examined all the documents and evidence in the caseer of two of these vessels, namely, the *Springbok* and the *Stephen Hart*, and we have satisfied ourselves that never did any tribunal pronounce judgments more repugnant to justice than are these two condemnations."

Then, after elaborately restating and reviewing the proceedings, in the two cases named, it conclude thus:

"It follows, from the preceding text and reasoning, that the decisions of Judge BETTS in the case of the *Springbok* and of the *Stephen Hart* comprehend three flagrant violations of international law, namely:

1. The arbitrary assimilation of ordinary articles of commerce to contraband of war.
2. Arbitrary seizure of an entire cargo because it comprised a few articles of alleged contraband of war.
3. Capture and illegal condemnation of neutral property, under neutral flag, on its way from one neutral port to another, on the pretext that said property had an ulterior destination to one of the belligerents.

We have deemed it our duty to direct attention to these extraordinary aberrations of the American bench. Let us add, however, that, fortunately, they are only the doings of an inferior tribunal; that the decisions which we have examined have been carried, on appeal, to the Supreme Court of the United States, where, for the reputation of that illustrious tribunal, it is to be hoped, they will be reversed. Should it prove otherwise, and should the Supreme Court adopt the legal heresies of Judge BETTS, and confirm his iniquitous condemnations, it will become the duty of all the maritime powers to protest against such a flagrant violation of national rights.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

GENERALS WHO WILL NOT BE CONFIRMED.

Senators are determined to correct many of the errors of military appointment inevitable in the hurry and ignorance that ruled the opening of the war. At least five Major-Generals and over twenty Brigadiers will be restored to civil life by the consent of the Senate; and if officers of higher rank than those named obstruct the prosecution of the war by being obstacles to promotions profitable and necessary to the country, they too will be removed. The purpose of the Senate in these regards seems fixed.

MORE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS FOR MR. LINCOLN.

Intelligence received here to-day assures Mr. LINCOLN's friends that the Republican legislators in Maine will soon nominate him for the next Presidency, and that the Republican members of the Legislatures of Illinois and Indiana will also nominate him, and on the same day, the 22d inst.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

The Administration Senators, after the early adjournment to-day, held a caucus, at which it was determined to have two Special Committees appointed—one on Emancipation, and the other the old War Investigating Committee revived, with enlarged powers. To that on Emancipation will be referred all propositions and papers presented to the Senate relating to the treatment of freedmen. The Committee on the Conduct of the War will not only be directed to inquire into the conduct of, but also into the expenditures of the war. Senator WADE will introduce a joint resolution to-morrow reviving the Committee, and the House will concur in it at once.

THE SALE OF VIRGINIA LANDS FOR UNPAID TAXES.

The tax sale of rebel property at Alexandria and Arlington came off to-day. Arlington was bought in by the Government at $27,800. Twenty-seven parcels were withdrawn, the parties having come forward, taken the oath and paid the taxes. The sale of fourteen tracts was suspended. Only thirteen parcels were sold, and at prices far above the Tax Commissioner's appraisements. The bidding was spirited. Speculators returned disappointed.

THE SUPREME COURT JUDGESHIP.

The prominent candidate for the Secretaryship of the Interior, in the event of its being vacated by the appointment of Mr. USHER to the Supreme Court bench of Indiana, is Hon. JOHN D. DEFREES, now the Superintendent of Public Printing—formerly among the best lawyers in the State of Indiana, and always one of the truest and best men in the United States.

MISS DICKINSON TO SPEAK IN THE REPRESENTATIVE CHAMBER.

Miss ANNA DICKINSON will speak for the benefit of the "Freedman's Aid Society" in the House of Representatives next Saturday night, on the invitation of Vice-President HAMLIN, Speaker COLFAX and a majority of the members of both Houses.

PERSONAL.

Gen. HANCOCK goes North to-morrow on business of the War Department. Gen. WARREN will, in his absence, command the Second corps. The statement that Gen. SEDGWICK has been placed in command of the army, during Gen. MEADE's absence in Philadelphia, is incorrect. Gen. MEADE is in constant communication with his army by telegraph, and commands it over the wires.

PUBLIC TIMBER IN DACOTAH TERRITORY.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has despatched to the proper officers at Yancton, Dacotah Territory, peremptory instruction to arrest the spoliation of the public timber, by the seizure of the same, and punishment of the trespassers.

THE WHISKY DEALERS.

The Committee of Ways and Means is run down by delegations of speculators in whisky; holders for a rise entreating them not to impose a heavy tax. Many distillers, on the other hand, represented here by letters and in person, are indifferent to the extent to which the article is taxed.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MEXICO.

The joint resolution of Senator MCDOUGAL in relation to the French occupation of Mexico, asserts that it is an act unfriendly to the United States; that it is the duty of this Government to demand the withdrawal of her armed forces from the Mexican territory, and unless the withdrawal shall take place prior to the 15th day of March next, it is the duty of this Government to declare war against France.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

A bill introduced by Representative STEVENS to-day, and the consideration thereof postponed till February next, provides that within all the territory of the Confederate States which has been, or may be conquered and subdued by the National arms, all laws and parts of laws which permit Slavery are henceforth abolished, and that Slavery shall never again be established within said territory; that hereafter no portion of it shall be admitted into the Union as a State, or be represented in its Congress, excepting by delegates, if the same should be authorized, until the people within the territory forming such State shall by its organic law forever prohibit Slavery therein.

THE COLONIZATION OF LIBERATED BLACKS.

The bill of Senator LANE, of Kansas, to set apart a portion of the State of Texas for the use of persons of African descent, assigns them the region between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, in Texas, in which they are allowed the privilege of the Homestead law. The officer in charge of emigration, hereafter to be appointed by the President, is charged, with the execution of this act, and the appropriations heretofore made for colonization purposes are placed in the hands of the President to carry its provisions into effect.

THE NEW-YORK FRAUD INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Public Expenditures, to which was referred the resolution to examine into alleged frauds and shipments of contraband goods in New-York, consists of Messrs. Hulburd, Broomall, Leblond, Julian, Lazear, Blair of Western Virginia, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rogers, and Harris of Illinois. It is known that an investigation into the affairs of the New-York Custom-house, which have led to the imprisonment of certain officers in Fort Lafayette, has been in progress some time, under the direction of Mr. DENISON, the naval officer of that port.

REIMBURSEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to reimburse Pennsylvania for expenses incurred in repelling invasion, provides for the payment of the audited cases, involving $790,000, according to the official estimates.

MONEYS RECEIVED FROM COMMUTATION.

Senator WILSON's bill, which was passed to-day, provides that all money received from commutation shall be paid directly into the Treasury, and paid out on requisition for expenses of the draft and the procuration of substitutes.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZES.

The English schooner *Sully*, of Nassau, and the rebel schooner *Antonica*, captured on the 20th of December, have arrived here, and are now in the custody of the Marshal of the District of Columbia.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Vessels Seeking a Harbor—Operations of the Blockading Fleet off Wilmington—Number of Prizes Captured.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 10.

The following vessels passed the guard-ship *Young Rover* last evening for a harbor:

Steamer *City of Richmond*, KELLY, New-York, for Port Royal; steamer *Plata*, DENNIS, New-York, for New-Orleans; steamer *Eliza*, THOMAS, New-York, for Nassau.

The *Eliza* lost one man overboard, had one man sick, and put in in distress.

Dates from the Wilmington blockading squadron of Jan. 9 state that on the 3d inst. Admiral LEE, of the United States gunboat, *Fah-kee* entered Lockwood's Folly Inlet, about ten miles to the south of Wilmington, hoisted out his boats and examined the blockade-runner *Bendigo*, a vessel run ashore by her Captain, about a week before, to prevent her being captured by our blockaders. While making these examinations, the enemy's sharpshooters appeared and opened fire upon the boats' crews, which was returned by the *Fah-kee's* guns, when a rebel battery opened fire, and our boats returned to the ship. The *Fah-kee* continued her fire until the *Bendigo* was well riddled.

The *Fah-Kee's* battery was light, and in consequence of her draft of water, and the shoals inside, her fire was at long range. Night coming on, the Admiral returned to his fleet, and the following morning dispatched three vessels to the inlet, and made the work of destruction complete.

The weather off Wilmington, for two weeks past, has been extremely stormy. Dense fogs have prevailed, and the knowledge that blockaders would take advantage of them, has increased the labors of our cruisers.

The following vessels, nineteen in all, have been destroyed or captured off Wilmington since the 19th of July last:

Kate, chased ashore and recovered.
Hebe, chased ashore and destroyed.
Denis, chased ashore and destroyed.
Venus, chased ashore and destroyed.
Phantom, chased ashore and destroyed.
Arabia, went to pieces on the bar.
Elizabeth, beached and destroyed by crew.
Ceres, beached and partly destroyed by crew.
Beauregard, beached and partly destroyed by crew
Antonica, beached and partly destroyed by crew.
Merrimac, captured.
Juno, *Cornubia*, *R. E. Lee*, *Ella and Anna*, and the *Ella*, all captured; *Bendigo* destroyed; *Margaret and Jessie* and *Banshe*, captured by the United States steamer *Fulton*.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER returned to Fortress Monroe last evening.

The engineer and two firemen captured from the steamer *Star of the West* arrived here this morning, via Yorktown, having made their escape from prison at Richmond. An ordinary suit of blue clothes worn by the engineer cost him $1,000 in rebel money at Richmond.

Three of the Russian frigates will sail for the West Indies to-morrow morning.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Capture of the Guerrilla McCown, and three of his Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 11.

The *Press* has the following:

CULPEPPER C. H., Saturday, Jan. 9.

To-day, the noted guerrilla MCCOWN and three of his men were captured by the Fourth New-York cavalry regiment, now reconnoitering in the direction of Sperryville. The latter left here in good humor, Gen. PLEASONTON having ordered their regimental colors and guidons to be restored. Last October they were deprived of their flags on account of disgraceful conduct at Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan. Since then their behavior has been so commendable that they have gained their forfeited colors.

Gallantry of Major Cole.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, Jan. 10.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The following has been received at the head-quarters of the army:

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 10.

Brig.-Gen. Cullum, Chief of Staff:

The following dispatch is just received. I cheerfully comply with the request of Gen. SULLIVAN in calling the attention of the General-in Chief to the gallant conduct of Major COLE and his brave command. This repulse of a murderous attack made by an overwhelming force, at 4 o'clock on a dark cold morning, evinces a discipline, a watchfulness and a bravery most commendable.

F. J. KELLY, Brig.-Gen.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, June 10.

Brig.-Gen. Kelly:

Major COLE's camp was attacked this morning. He fought gallantly, and drove the attacking party off I send you his report:

CAPT. BOONE: I have the honor to report that my camp was attacked this morning, about 4 o'clock, by Gen. MOSBY and his command. After a brisk fight of about an hour, they were repulsed and drove from the camp. Our loss was two men killed and thirteen wounded. Among the latter is Capt. VERNON seriously, and Lieut. RIVERS slightly. There are some missing, but it is impossible to tell how many at present. The rebels left four dead in camp, one Captain and one Lieutenant. They left three prisoners in our hands, two of them wounded, one a Lieutenant.

H. COLE, Major Com'g.

J. C. SULLIVAN, Brig.-Gen. Com'g.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Bombardment of Charleston Continued—The Hotels all Closed.

The steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, from Port Royal, arrived here this morning, bringing Charleston news to the 3d inst.

The siege of Charleston was yet in progress. Twenty shells were thrown into the city on Thursday, 7th inst., with what result was not known.

Late Charleston papers give us an inside view of matters in that city. Affairs present by no means the cheerful aspect some would have us believe. The Charleston Hotel is already closed, and notice is given that the Mills House will shortly follow the example. The reason assigned for thus closing two of the most fashionable hotels in the South, is the great destitution of provisions of all kinds necessary to conduct the establishments in a manner agreeable even to the unfastidious taste of the guests. The congregations of two churches publicly invite the congregation of a third to join them in religious worship, for the reason that the edifices of the former are subject to danger from our shells. Nearly all the warehouses situated in the vicinity of the piers are emptied or abandoned. GILLMORE's fire, then, is after all effective.

The Port Royal *New South* of Jan. 2 furnishes us the following items:

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.

A conscript belonging to one of our regiments received a salutary lesson Christmas morning, which will undoubtedly prove a warning to him and others that the "way of the transgressor is hard." This fellow, disregarding the property of others, took possession of a sum of money belonging to a soldier, and was caught almost in the act. The matter was brought to the notice of the commanding officer, who decided to administer some wholesome punishment to him. The company to which he belongs were drawn up in line, a stick given to every man with instructions to use it at the proper time. The offender was brought up, four soldiers with muskets were placed front and rear, and the command "march" given,—the fellow started—made to walk slow—and every one in the line brought their whips down with a will on his back as he passed them. A severe lesson, but one richly deserved, and probably it will not be forgotten.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS.

One of the effects of last week's "stress of weather" was the washing ashore of another rebel obstruction at the entrance of Charleston harbor. It was a novel iron cable, composed of entire T rails, linked together. Our correspondent saw a party of our soldiers, last Saturday, hauling it on to the beach. The high tides, rapid currents, moving shoals and strong winds have accomplished far more than human ingenuity and energy could do to remove this kind of secesh defences. The elements are against them, and Providence itself works with us.

MEXICO AND ST. DOMINGO.

Further News from Mexico—Guanajuato Occupied by the Franco-Mexicans—Guadalajara the Next Place to be Attacked—Doblado not Favorable to the Intervention—News from the Regency Papers—News from St. Domingo—Execution of a Negro in Havana, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 4, 1864.

Later news received here from Mexico mention the occupation of Guanajuato on the 8th ult. by Gen. MEJIA, with his division, Gen. DOUAI entering with his on the following day. Both these Generals, it was supposed, would go to San Luis de Potosi and Zacatecas, while Gen. BAZAINE, with CASTAGNY and BERTHIER's divisions, would march on Guadalajara, which, according to the accounts of the Franco-Mexican party, is already threatened by Gen. TOVAR. We are told from the same source that these forces have received orders not to take the city, from fear that, after a struggle of now three years, the disorders consequent upon taking a city by assault could not be prevented.

Gen. MARQUEZ, with his division, continues at Morelia, occupied in the pacification of that important district.

The Franco-Mexican papers boast that acts of adhesion to the empire are daily received from places that have not yet been occupid by their force, which, say they, is an evident proof that the towns, as soon as they are convinced that they will enjoy true liberty and security under the authority of the Imperial Government, hasten to place themselves under the protection of the only government that can save them from their complete ruin.

The report that DOBLADO was favorable to the intervention turns out to be false. It appears that if there was any inclination exhibited on his part to go over to the empire it was only a *ruse de guerre*. This we gather from the following paragraph upon the subject in a reactionary paper of Mexico City:

"DOBLADO, wishing to gain time, pretended to enter into communication about recognizing the empire, so as to turn the advantage thus obtained to his own profit; but the Commander-in-chief has not allowed himself to be deceived, and let him know that the Intervention and the empire admit of no other conditions than submission to the Government that the nation has put in power; on seeing which DOBLADA left Guanajuato for Guadalajara."

The same paper adds:

"The small forces with him, as they get further from their homes, leave him and come over to the imperial army."

According to the *Estafette*, of the 16th ult., DOBLADO's troops were concentrated at Leon. The Commander-in-chief of the Franco-Mexican army left on the 11th for Silao, which is only six leagues distant from Leon.

The same paper says that it is certain that if Señor ROMERO, JAUREZ' minister at Washington, asked permission from the American Government to recruit 20,000 men for the service of JAUREZ' party, he did it in consequence of direct instructions from San Luis.

The French army, according to the same paper, found abundant means of supply in the valley of Santiago.

The *Indicador*, of Orizaba, says that the guerrillas have entirely disappeared from the high road between that city and Vera Cruz. The same paper gives the names of several influential persons who have either recognized the Empire, or engaged not to commit any hostile act against the Regency. Among them are those of the Ex-Director of the Treasury in the State of Zacatecas, appointed by JUAREZ; and of a General who lately served under COMONFORT.

According to the same authority, the strength of the Intervention party is daily augmenting in the State of Jalisco.

The same paper, the *Indicador* of Orizaba, says that the condition of the *Tierra Caliente* was improving daily, and that the guerrillas had withdrawn, leaving the high roads free. We are also told that the intervention troops who made a military excursion along the *Sierra de Sougolica*, were enthusiastically received by the inhabitants.

The *Sociedad* (Franco-Mexican,) with reference to the meeting of the Liberal Congress at San Luis, says that on the 20th of November, when it met, there were only 58 members present, who undertook no business. The same paper adds that ten days having been allowed to those not present to appear at the Congress, they sent word back that they respected the resolution, but that it was perfectly impossible for them to comply with it. One hundred dollars, says the *Sociedad*, were promised to the members for Guadalajara, if they would set out.

The above named paper gives the following news, but considering the source from which it comes, not much reliance can be placed upon its intelligence:

"The forces of JUAREZ, commanded by MALDONADO, had committed several atrocious actions at the town of Cuezalan, a short distance from Zacapouztla.

CORONA, commander of JUAREZ's forces at Tepic, had been to San Luis to seek for money, declaring that in case of a refusal, he was determined to disband that force. He was given bills of exchange on the Custom-house at Mazatlan, but feared that they would be protested for want of money.

The town of Zacualtipan, from which BALTAZAR FELTEZ had demanded a contribution of $5,000, were up against that chief of banditti, and forced him to flee with the thirty-five or forty men that were with him.

The town of Temapache, district of Talancingo, has been occupied by Colonel SALAZAR, who found there military equipments and a piece of mountain artillery left by the forces of JUAREZ."

According to the *Estafette*, the most respectable part of the population of Huichapan had sent into the Regency their act of adhesion to the intervention and the empire. Huichapan, says the same paper, is one of the most important places of Mezquital, and the key to the pacification of a great part of the Department of Mexico. The same paper adds:

"The certainty of the approaching arrival of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN and of the establishment of a settled order of things has produced a lively sense of confidence in the future well-being of the places that are in favor of the empire. At Pachuca the inhabitants went in procession through the streets with music, the ladies carrying the allied flags."

The persons exiled who were sent to Vera Cruz last August had arrived at Orizaba, except Señor PAYNO, who, on account of the bad state of his health, had remained at the former place.

It appears to be uncertain whether it was ALMONTE's wife or sister who died recently. The former was lying dangerously ill at Puebla when the steamer left Vera Cruz, but parties here in direct communication with Mexico insist that it was his sister. The next steamer will clear up the uncertainty.

The only news received here from St. Domingo is contained in an official dispatch directed to the Captain-General of the island from Puerto Plata, making mention of an engagement at that place with the Dominicans on the 20th ult., in which, as usual, according to the accounts published in the papers of this city, the Spaniards were victorious. Notwithstanding, service in St. Domingo is not at all popular in military circles. It is at the least full of hardships as well as dangerous. The Government here, or rather the Medical Department of the army, with the permission of the Government, are advertising in the official gazette for professional men to act as surgeons in St. Domingo, offering them salaries of $1,500 a year and the rank of Assistant Surgeon, with the privileges attached to it.

Twenty-four of the insurgents of St. Domingo, who had been brought here as prisoners from that island, were sent to Spain in the last mail steamer that left for the Peninsula. Of these four were prisoners of war. Several others taken prisoners had been liberated by Gen. VARGAS, the Captain-General of St. Domingo.

The United States steamer *Perry*, Commander PALMER, put in here on the 2d from stress of weather, and left on the same day for Key West.

The unfortunate negro SERAPIO, who killed the slave-hunter that was in pursuit of him in a house in Amargura-street last June, of which I sent you an account at the time, was executed this morning. He was a native African of what is called the *Lucumi* nation.

LARA.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—Four men named JOHN CHAPIN, WM. DIXON, WM. SPENCER, and GEORGE WALWORTH were arrested, late on Sunday night, by the Fifteenth Precinct Police, on the charge of swindling a Mr. JOHN JACOBS, of No. 110 McDougal-street, out of the sum of $170, by fraudulent means well known to gamblers. The offence is alleged to have been committed at No. 683 Broadway, in a house kept by a man named TALLMAN. The officers also seized all the gambling implements which they could find on the premises. The proprietor made his escape through a rear door when he learned that the officers were paying him a visit. The accused were taken before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by whom they were discharged, the testimony being insufficient to hold them.

THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.—Over four thousand men have been enlisted by this Committee. A special messenger has been dispatched to Washington in order to obtain the muster rolls of the reënlisted regiments, so that the veterans may at once be paid the bounty. He is expected back to-day or to-morrow.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Sudden Exodus of a Batch of Clerks—Impositions on the Employes.

The prompt action of the Navy Department in summarily dismissing parties from the Navy-yard upon malfeasance, as proven before a Court-martial, has caused other misconduct to leak out. A most extraordinary occurrence took place yesterday. On the 28th ultimo it was stated, in particularizing the oppression practiced on workmen at the Navy-yard, that a system of peculation was going on in the clerical branch of the Engineer's Department, by which the Government was swindled out of considerable money. This consisted in adding overtime and other charges to the accounts of the Engineer, after they were signed by him. Orders to remove the accused, it is said, were received from Secretary WELLES. Being well versed in the business of the office, however, it was determined to keep them for some time until those engaged in their stead could be broken into the work. Yesterday, however, all the clerks on whom the chief business of the office rested, left without any notice whatever, leaving the Engineer-in-Chief to get along as best he could with his business and accounts.

There is much complaint in regard to the oppression of the employes. Some time since the boss laborer, notwithstanding, it is alleged, the laws against receiving gratuities from workmen, allowed the laborers of the yard to present his wife with sufficient money to pay off the mortgage of a house of his. It was surmised that anybody who refused to pay the required sum would be quietly removed after a time. This gentleman was also accused of lending money at exorbitant interest to the men, and of almost making it a necessity on their part to borrow; but when a board of officers came to investigate the circumstances the parties who furnished the information did not substantiate it on oath, and Mr. GALE came off "scott free."

Another instance of levying tax was discovered yesterday in the Ordnance Department. One of the prominent clerks of that bureau has resolved to vacate his position. The gentleman has been ill for some months. His brother-in-law, however, who is clerk in the same department, is taxing workers in the Ordnance Department for a massive gold watch and chain for his relative. The private signal has gone out, and every person in the department feels that he must contribute a share to the common fund. The enormous tax to be levied on each man may be inferred from the fact that some of the clerks are expected to give ten dollars. It is quite unnecessary to state that all such business goes on unknown to Admiral PAULDING and Secretary WELLES. Everybody is afraid to speak of it, lest his name being mentioned, he might be turned out through the influence of some one. Some of the ordnance hands, however, came to our reporter yesterday, and begged to put on record their protest against this system of contributing for gold watches and mortgaged property. Columns could be occupied in recapitulating the abuses and corruptions going on at the Navy-yard, in spite of the vigilance of the Government. It is stated, for example, that there are some men on the pay-list receiving salaries in two different capacities. One man is a teamster—his name being registered as such—and he receiving a salary for that duty; he also is reported to be a machinist, and is paid for that work also. There being so great a number of very different classes of mechanics at work, the pay-days sometimes occupy the better part of the week; so that the man who presented himself to the Purser on Monday as a teamster, might very easily pass unrecognized on Wednesday as a machinist.

The abuses, so far as they could be discovered, were reported to the Navy Department, sometimes by anonymous persons, and sometimes by parties who gave their names. In every case Mr. WELLES took notice of the complaint and had it investigated at once. Mr. DIXON, the Assistant Naval Constructor, is acting as master carpenter for the present.

The Returned Veterans.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

This gallant regiment, 412 strong, under command of Col. DEVIN, arrived in the City, from the Army of the Potomac, Friday morning, about 11 o'clock, and took quarters temporarily at the Park Barracks. It is expected the men will be dismissed from duty to-day, when they will be at liberty to enjoy the full benefit of their furlough of thirty days. A brief sketch of the history and service of the regiment may be of general interest, and also promote its recruiting to the full complement—the latter being one of the objects of its return.

Raised in the Summer of 1861 as the Second Ira Harris Guard, the regiment left camp on Staten Island in December of that year, and proceeded to York, Penn., where they passed the Winter in barracks, dismounted. The regiment was next stationed at Perryville, and employed in guarding the railroad and Government property there.

In the Spring of 1862, (after an unfair precedence to later organizations in issuing horses,) they were mounted, and one battalion sent to the Peninsula, the remainder of the regiment being first prominently employed in July, 1862, in guarding Barnett's Ford. Confiding the latter post to 500 cavalry, mounted only ten days before, 25 miles from support and on the extreme outpost, indicates that the high character of officers and men had again been recognized. On Gen. BURNSIDE's evacuation of Fredericksburgh in 1862, the regiment formed part of his rear guard, which was under their Colonel, THOMAS C. DEVIN. Ably performing this most arduous duty, for which Col. D. received merited acknowledgments from Gen. BURNSIDE, the regiment next took an active part in the Maryland campaign—being *the first* Union troops to enter Frederick City, and doing good service at South Mountain and Antietam. The latter battle was opened by a squadron of the Sixth, which ascertained the position of the rebel batteries by a hazardous reconnoissance. For a brilliant affair at Lovettsville, the regiment was thanked in a special order by Gen. BURNSIDE.

In the Chancellorsville campaign they fought most gallantly—losing their commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. McVICAR—(Col. DEVIN, commanding the brigade)—and Gen. STUART, of rebel cavalry celebrity, spoke to one of their officers wounded, and prisoner, in the strongest terms of the regiment's established character for discipline and efficiency, and the chivalric conduct of its officers. At the battle of Beverly Ford, the regiment took active part, its Colonel commanding the division. In all the recent battles they have had their full share of fighting; at Aldie, Upperville, Middleburgh, Gettysburgh, Williamsport, Boonsboro', &c. In Gen. MEADE's withdrawal of the army from the Rapidan, in October last, the Second brigade, First Cavalry Division, of which they formed part, acted as rear guard, and performed arduous and important service.

In this regiment exist, to an extent rarely equaled in the volunteer service, that *esprit du corps* and mutual confidence and esteem between officers and men which make the moral strength of a regiment. Recently it was affirmed that this regiment had not lost a man by "gobbling," for over a year, having been on outpost duty the whole time, while their loss in action has been very small for the amount of duty performed, their Colonel, as the men of a Pennsylvania regiment, in his brigade, lately remarked, knowing both how to take the men into action, and how to bring them out.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.

The Sixty-sixth regiment, Col. O. H. MORRIS, returned to this City, on Sunday evening, on furlough. The regiment has reënlisted for the war. This afternoon they will parade; the line will be formed at 1 o'clock in the City Hall Park, in order to be reviewed by the Mayor at 2 o'clock P. M. The Seventy-first regiment, Col. TRAFFORD, will act as an escort to the regiment. After being reviewed by the Mayor, they will march up Broadway to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where they will be reviewed by Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE. This regiment has participated in every battle of the Army of the Potomac, with the exception of Williamsburgh. It went out, in November, 1861, 900 strong, and returns with only 135 men. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, O. H. Morris; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. S. Hammell; Major, Peter Nelson; Adjutant, W. Foster Dodge; Quartermaster, W. L. Demerest; Surgeon, W. J. McDermott; Assistant Surgeon, Albert Vandervecr; Captains, Burton H. Davis, N. J. Strickland; Lieutenants, D. Banta, F. Hertzberg, A. Nelson, N. Borchardt, A. Gosse.

THE FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-ninth regiment, the return of which was mentioned yesterday, will also parade to-day, under escort of the Seventy-first, and at the same time with the Sixty-sixth; the formalities of the reception extend alike to both regiments. The following general order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTY-FIRST REG'T, N.-G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 4.—This regiment will parade on Tuesday, Jan. 12, in fatigue uniform, with overcoats for the purpose of receiving the Sixty-sixth regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. MORRIS, and Fifty-ninth regiment, Lieut.-Col. RUGG.

The line will be formed on Broome-street, right on Broadway, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The field and staff will report to the Colonel, dismounted, at the Armory, at 1¾ o'clock.

The companies and non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant, at 1¾ o'clock.

In consideration of the services these volunteers have performed, and in view of their unanimous reënlistment for the war, it is eminently proper that they should receive a cordial reception from the National Guard of this City. We cannot confer any additional honor upon these brave men; but we should demonstrate, if possible, that their services are appreciated.

It is hoped that the regiment will parade with full ranks.

Fine for non-attendance, $3.

The troops will be reviewed by the Mayor at 2½ o'clock.

By order of Col. BENJAMIN L. TRAFFORD,
Commanding Seventy-first regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
EDWARD KIRKLAND, Sergeant-Major.
JOHN R. LIVERMORE, Adjutant.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT "VAN BUREN LIGHT CAVALRY."

This is the famous regiment of the "White Star division," which led the assault on Lookout Mountain when the gallant Maj. GILBERT M. ELLIOTT was killed, and Lieut.-Col. ROBERT AVERY, not yet recovered from his severe wound received at Chancellorsville, lost his leg. The men, with scarcely an exception, have reënlisted for the war, and the regiment is hourly expected in the City, direct from Chattanooga.

The One Hundred and Second was organized, and for the first year, commanded by Col. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, formerly Paymaster-General on Gov. MORGAN's Staff. It has seen severe service, and has left its mark on many a famous battle-field. At Cedar Mountain it lost about half the men taken into the fight, and it also suffered severely at Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Lookout, Ringold, &c.

The regiment is commanded by Col. JAMES C. LANE. It is a City regiment, has made itself an enviable reputation, and should have a worthy reception.

About Furloughs.

We are glad to learn that the soldiers in the military hospitals in the Department of the East are each to have a furlough of fifteen days.

This will enable them to visit their home and friends—to say a word to their companions who have been efficient and active in keeping up the "Home Guard"—to see the unbounded prosperity of the country—to teach the sympathizers with rebeldom what loyalty and patriotism means, and what it is worth, and what it costs—in fact the soldiers will go home to see, and say, and do, the things which ought to be seen, and said and done by these men.

The Medical Director of this Department has been urging upon the authorities the following plan for furloughing men for the last six months:

Let the Surgeons in charge of our hospitals be authorized to recommend the names of the worthy, reliable convalescent men, for a furlough of from fifteen to thirty days, just before the men are ready to return to their regiments—the surgeon taking their names and places of residence, together with the names of some responsible person, who would give satisfactory assurances that the furloughed man would report promptly at the expiration of his leave.

It is believed that this system, if adopted, would give universal satisfaction and serve as an inducement to all the soldiers, not only to merit the furlough but to comply cheerfully and promptly with the conditions on which it was granted.

Nine-tenths of all our soldiers would thus have an opportunity to visit their homes, and would be likely to return promptly to duty. The other tenth would be looked after, if not tenderly, certainly and surely, by the Provost-Guard, and nine-tenths should not be made to suffer because the other tenth are unworthy.

The order has been issued to furlough the men, and is now being carried out, and what we want to impress upon all is the necessity of conforming strictly to the conditions on which these furloughs are granted.

Thousands of our best citizens have visited the Hospitals in this Department, not only to see their friends, but to learn how the Hospitals were conducted, and how they are provided with the means for caring for the sick and wounded, and the testimony is one of universal admiration and surprise. Medicines, clothing, comforts, luxuries, delicacies such as few private individuals can possibly command, are placed at the disposal of the surgeons in charge of the hospitals, and *used* by them; for it must be remembered that these surgeons are taken from the best which adorn the walks of private life, as well as their profession—men of experience, men of large, warm, generous, Christian sympathy.

To the care of these gentlemen, with these facilities and appliances, are our brave soldiers, when sick and wounded, committed. The Government, through its representatives, has done and is doing its part. The system of granting furloughs has again been adopted. If the soldiers and their friends unite in their efforts to do their part, and comply with the conditions on which the furloughs are granted, they will be continued. If they fail to comply, we are assured they will be stopped forthwith.

Let it be understood that neither the General Commanding the Department, or the Medical Director, has any authority to grant an extension of a furlough, but that each man must return cheerfully and promptly at the expiration of his leave, and the people and the Government will both be better served and the rebellion brought, we hope, to a speedy and permanent end.

The Late Murder in Chatham-square.

RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—THE DECEASED IDENTIFIED.

Coroner NAUMANN yesterday afternoon concluded the inquest in the case of the man who was brutally murdered, by being stabbed to the heart, on the night of the 1st inst., in Chatham-square, by a person whose name was at the time unknown. All the facts, so far as they were then known, were published in the TIMES the day after the occurrence.

From the testimony given yesterday, it is ascertained that the deceased was a Portuguese named JOSE DE SENZA. On the night in question, three Spaniards, named JOSEPH SILVA, JOSE ALFONSIN, and —— COSTELLO, were in a lager bier saloon at the corner of Chatham-square and New-Bowery, when the deceased, with a friend, entered and called for beer. While they were drinking a discussion arose as to which was the best country, Spain or Portugal. Angry words were passed between the disputants, and when the deceased and his friend left the saloon, they were followed by COSTELLO, who, after proceeding about a block, ran up to deceased and suddenly stabbed him in the left breast. The latter staggered to the sidewalk, and fell dead. The murderer and the man who was with deceased both fled.

The Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to his death by a stab wound at the hands of one COSTELLO; and we believe that JOSEPH SILVA is an accessory after the fact." The Coroner thereupon issued warrants for the apprehension of COSTELLO and SILVA, and the same have been placed in the hands of Officer KELLY, of the Fourth Precinct. JOSE ALFONSIN was committed to the House of Detention as a witness.

The Riot Claims—Payment for Damages Stopped.

The Supervisors Riot-Damage-Claim Committee are still prosecuting their investigations of claims, and hope to complete their labors in about a month. At present, owing to a notice from the Corporation Counsel, based upon a recent decision of Judge BARBOUR, the Comptroller declines to pay any more of these claims, but the military are being paid off as rapidly as possible for services rendered during the riots. The County Auditor, Mr. JAMES WATSON, acting as Paymaster, has visited all the regimental armories, at times appointed by the different Colonels, and paid all the claimants who appeared, and now he is engaged in revisiting the armories to pay the men who were unable to present themselves on his first visit. The bills for rations furnished the regiments have not yet been taken up, nor will they be till the members' claims are all requitted.

Statistics of Emigration at Castle Garden.

The books at Castle Garden present the following statistics concerning the reception of emigrants at that institution since it has been under the control of the Commissioners of Emigration: Arrivals in 1855, 51,221; 1856, 141,625; 1857, 185,186; 1858, 84,221; 1859, 85,602; 1860, 108,682; 1861, 68,910; 1862, 81,458; 1863, 161,648. Total, 968,553. As an indication of the work done by some of the officials at Castle Garden, it is only necessary to say that every individual of the above number was examined by the resident physicians. In the year 1863 there were reported at Castle Garden 371 sailing vessels and 170 steamers—the former bringing 97,717 emigrants, the latter 63,931. Of the steamers, 122 were English, 27 Hamburgh and 21 Bremen. No vessel bringing emigrants arrived during the year sailing under the United States flag.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

JOHN SMITH was tried yesterday for highway robbery, in stealing a watch and eight dollars in money from the person of Mr. ALLEN R. MARTENDALE, of Newark, N. J., on the night of the 1st of January, 1864. The evidence was conclusive against him, and the jury found him guilty of robbery in the first degree, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of 10 years and 3 months.

HENRY REED, jointly indicted with ELIZA ALBION for stealing $90 from a canal-boat captain in a house of bad repute in Greenwich-street, was convicted and sentenced to 2 years and 3 months in the State Prison. The evidence was insufficient to convict the woman, and she was discharged.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MORE ARRESTS OF ALLEGED BLOCKADE SPECULATORS.—Yesterday, ROBERT J. TOPPLIS, EDWARD UNDERHILL and W. E. DOTY, supposed to be confederates of J. L. OLMSTEAD, of Yonkers, were taken into custody. TOPPLIS is charged with having furnished goods to the rebels, and UNDERHILL, who is reported to be wealthy, is accused of furnishing the money with which the goods were purchased. It is stated that papers were found on OLMSTEAD, whose arrest was reported last Saturday, which implicate him in transactions connected with the blockade-running vessels *Habano*, *Ella*, *Alice* and *Cuba*. At the time he was taken into custody; orders were found on his person for various kinds of merchandize, including army blankets, drugs, army shoes, &c. There has been no hearing as yet in the above cases.

THE DISTRICT COURTS' FURNITURE.—A correspondent, "Argus," desires to know where all the law books and furniture of those District Courts have gone, to which new Judges have been elected. He suggests that the Head of the Department of Supplies should send detectives in search of the missing articles, and says: "Justice is rather an expensive luxury, when it costs about $34,500 a year without stationary, books, &c., to keep the wheels in motion, the average return of fees amounting to about $14,000 a year, and parties allowed to run off expensive furniture, &c., paid for by the City."

ICE IN THE HARBOR.—Yesterday there was more drift ice in the harbor than has been known for several years. During the day large quantities floated down the North River, making it exceedingly dangerous for small craft to navigate the stream. Early in the morning Buttermilk Channel was completely obstructed, and remained so during the day. Gowanus Bay, from Red Hook to Owl's Head, a distance of more than two miles, was entirely frozen over. In many instances slips were closed, and the usual landing of vessels changed.

FATAL AFFRAY AMONG WOMEN.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner RANNEY, on the body of MARGARET ROUNDTREE, a woman aged 60 years, who was instantly killed on Sunday evening, at No. 738 Washington-street, by being thrown down a flight of stairs by another woman named SARAH DILLON. The deceased was intoxicated, and was engaged in a quarrel with SARAH. The latter was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.—It would seem that the days of impunity for evil-doers have passed, and that our Judges are determined to do all in their power to convince vagabonds of it. Yesterday Recorder HOFFMAN sentenced a highway robber, who, with others, assaulted and robbed a man, taking six dollars and his watch, to ten years and three months' imprisonment in State Prison.

DEATHS DURING THE PAST WEEK.—During the past week there have been 487 deaths, of which there were: men 114, women 116, girls 131, and boys 126. Of these 216 were were children under five years of age. Consumption, lung diseases and convulsions were the principal causes of death.

SEIZURE OF REBEL MONEY.—The amount of rebel money seized by Marshal MURRAY on board the *Evening Star*, bound for New Orleans, last Saturday, has been ascertained to be $60,000. The owner has not yet been found.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The ships *Cultivator* and *Orient* reported yesterday at Castle Garden—the former with 438 emigrants, the latter with 195. The steamer *New-York*, with 300 steerage passengers, has been signalled, and will probably be up this morning.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of property owners to pave Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By the same—

Petition of W. H. Browne to fence vacant lots on Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health, when appointed.

By the same—

Petition of W. H. Brown to curb, gutter, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads, when appointed.

By the same—

Petition of property owners in Third-avenue, to make connection with sewer in Twenty-second-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers, when appointed.

By the same—

Petition of W. H. Brown for a sewer in Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers, when appointed.

By Alderman ——

Bill of A. T. Stewart & Co., for gloves, &c., furnished for the funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, amounting to one hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty cents.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs, when appointed.

By Alderman Fox—

Bill of A. T. Stewart & Co. for crape furnished for the funeral of Archbishop Hughes, amounting to thirteen dollars and fifty cents.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs, when appointed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Saint James' Church, in James-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the salary of the pavers and laborers employed under the Croton Board be increased to the sum of two dollars per day, to date from the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the same—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of St. Theresa's Church, in Henry-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That so much of the Message of his Honor the Mayor as relates to retrenchment and reform in the City Government, and to amendments to the Charter, be referred to a Special Committee of three members.

Which was adopted.

And Aldermen Hardy, Ryers and Ottiwell were appointed such Committee.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That a portrait of Ex-Mayor Opdyke be procured, to be placed in the Governor's Room when completed, and that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be and is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby requested to report to this Board at the earliest practicable moment the number of loads of street manure received at the various dumping grounds during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to lease the upper floors of buildings numbers one hundred and fifteen and one hundred and seventeen Nassau-street, for a term of ten years, for the accommodation of the First District Court, at an annual rent of three thousand dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Curtis and Ackerly to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, number two hundred and fourteen Front-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby instructed to take the necessary legal measures for opening One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads, when appointed.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and is hereby directed to pave One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, flagged four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalks, and curb and gutter stones set, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Ninth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to provide for the members of the present Common Council the usual badge or insignia of office, together with the usual or customary books, maps and stationery.

Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences, when appointed.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Mr. James Cook, to erect a portico in front of building on Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, said portico not to extend beyond the courtyard line, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixth-street entrance, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. Dooley to show goods in front of his place of business, number thirty-eight Fourth-avenue, not to extend beyond his stoop line, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Central Park be and they are hereby directed to inform this Board by what authority they have set apart one of the ponds on the Park for the exclusive use of a skating club, to the exclusion of the public at large.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing and Advertising be requested to give immediate consideration to the subject of advertising the proceedings of this Board, in order, if possible, that it may be more economically and satisfactorily done; also to that part of the President's address which refers to the pressing necessity for devising some means by which not only the acts of the Common Council, but their reasons and arguments therefor, shall receive equal and large publicity, and report at the earliest practical moment what legislation, if any, is necessary for the purpose of attaining the above object.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Jeremiah, Chairman of a Special Committee of the Board in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, appointed to consider an application for the construction of a storage reservoir in Westchester County, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, in order to have the same referred to a Special Committee of three.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Aldermen Jeremiah, Hardy and Ottiwell as such Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Auditor of Accounts, transmitting his fourth Quarterly Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Received and ordered to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the Public Administrator, transmitting his Annual Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor communicating an ordinance regulating the traffic around West Washington Market.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Ordinances, when appointed.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of Treasury balance to January nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received to attend the Annual Ball of Lafayette Engine Company number Nineteen, to be held at the Apollo Rooms, on Thursday evening, January fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received to attend the Annual Reunion of the "Mathew T. Brennan Coterie," on Monday evening, January eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was accepted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received, purporting to be a communication from His Honor the Mayor, in relation to the cleaning of the streets, signed by the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning.

The communication appearing to be irregular, inasmuch as it did not contain the signature of His Honor the Mayor,

On motion of Alderman Farley, the paper was directed to be returned.

Subsequently, a message was received from His Honor the Mayor, on the subject alluded to in the communication from the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

Whereupon the action taken on returning the first communication was reconsidered, and referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, nominating William D. Murphy as Health Commissioner, vice Jedediah Miller.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, nominating Thomas H. Ferris as Inspector of Vessels, vice Andrew Sheehan, removed.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution to appoint sundry persons as Commissioners of Deeds.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, Henry, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Resolutions permitting the Belmont Hoop Skirt Company to erect a sign on building one hundred and fourteen Chambers-street.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Fox moved that when this Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet on Thursday, the fifteenth instant, at two o'clock.

Alderman Farley moved to amend by adjourning to Friday, fifteenth instant.

Which was then put and carried.

The motion as amended was then carried.

The President here announced the following as the Standing Committees of this Board for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four:

Almshouse Department.
Aldermen Kelly, McKnight, McMahon.
Arts and Sciences.
Aldermen Chipp, Fox, McKnight.
Assessments.
Aldermen Farley, Masterson, McCool.
Cleaning Streets.
Aldermen Fox, Ryers, Jones.
Croton Aqueduct.
Aldermen Hardy, Ryers, McCool.
Ferries.
Alderman Shannon, Jeremiah, McCool.
Finance.
Alderman Ryers, Ottiwell Masterson.
Fire Department.
Alderman Masterson, Chipp, Kelly.
Lamps and Gas.
Alderman Long, Jones, Chipp.
Lands and Places
Alderman Fox, Jeremiah, Long.
Law Department.
Aldermen Farley, Jeremiah, Long.
Markets.
Aldermen Chipp, Ottiwell, Fox.
National Affairs.
Aldermen Hardy, Fox, Ottiwell, Masterson, Shannon.
Ordinances.
Aldermen Shannon, Hardy, Ryers.
Police.
Aldermen McMahon, Jeremiah, Kelly.
Printing and Advertising.
Aldermen Fox, Shannon, Ottiwell, Ryers, Hardy.
Public Health.
Aldermen Masterson, Ottiwell, Long.
Public Buildings, Blackwell's Island.
Aldermen McMahon, Long, McKnight.
Repairs and Supplies.
Aldermen McCool, Farley, Fox.
Roads.
Aldermen Farley, Masterson, Long.
Railroads.
Aldermen Jones, Farley, Ottiwell, Hardy, Shannon.
Salaries and Offices.
Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah, Chipp.
Sewers.
Aldermen Jeremiah, Jones, Farley.
Streets.
Aldermen Chipp, Hardy, Fox.
Wharves, Piers and Slips.
Aldermen Ryers, Ottiwell, Hardy.
Joint Committee on Accounts.
Aldermen Long, Hardy, Ottiwell.
Taxes.
Aldermen McKnight, McCool, McMahon.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Friday next, the fifteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION,
MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864—1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.: Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to build a new steam fire engine and tender for Engine Company Number Seventeen, to be similar to the one now used by Engine Company Number Thirteen.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department, when appointed.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That West-street, between piers Four and Five, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Councilman Heffernan—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for a new horse carriage for the use of Hose Company number Forty-seven, to be in every way similar to the carriage now in use by Hose Company number Sixty.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department, when appointed.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have a new steam fire engine of the first class built for Engine Company number Thirty-five, the cost thereof not to exceed the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department, when appointed.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That Rector-street, from Broadway to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement, when appointed

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on Broadway and Greenwich streets, between Morris-street and Battery-place, be flagged where necessary, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That Liberty-street, from its junction with Maiden-lane to the North River, also Maiden-lane, from its junction with Liberty-street to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement, when appointed.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to the North River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement, when appointed.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That Morris-street, from Broadway to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement, when appointed.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the Court-rooms (and rooms adjoining) of the Third Police District Court-house to be thoroughly cleaned and painted, forthwith, the same to be done without contract, at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Street Commissioner, with power.

By the President—

Resignation of A. H. Keech, as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, the President presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Asa Butman be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander H. Keech.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement, when appointed.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to to the Bellemont Hoop Skirt Manufacturing Company, number one hundred and fourteen Chambers-street, to extend a sign from the third story of the building, the same not to extend beyond three feet from said building, and to remain during the pleasure of the common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish each of the Police Justices of this City with a suitable badge, baton and staff of office, to be similar to those furnished to the members of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Schiebel and T. Stewart, each for the amount charged for music furnished at funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran (as will be seen from annexed bills), and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. Carroll, for the sum of one thousand one hundred and six dollars and twenty-five cents, for the burial expenses of Brigadier-General Corcoran and Colonel T. O'Meara, as per annexed bills, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the annexed bill of Conklin & Butts, for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Brigadier-General Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the annexed bill of E. Van Ranst, for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Brigadier-General Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolution relative to the appointment of a Commissioner of Deeds.

Councilman Jaques moved that the said resolution be laid over.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved that the said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, when appointed.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

By Councilmen Russell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for a new hose carriage for Hose Company number Fifty-one, similar in all respects to the one now used by Hose Company number Forty-two.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department when appointed.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received to attend the annual reunion of the "M. T. Brennan Coterie," at Irving Hall, on Monday evening, January eighteenth.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received to attend the ball of Valley Forge Engine Company number forty-six, at Irving Hall, January fourteen.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received to attend the annual ball of Lafayette Engine Company number Nineteen, at the Apollo Rooms, Thursday, January fourteen.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received to attend the Sociable of the B'Nai Jeshurun Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, on Thursday, January fourteen, at the City Assembly Rooms.

Which was accepted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, with ordinance relative to the passage of vehicles through certain thoroughfares.

Which was received, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and placed on file.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting his Fourth Quarterly Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received, laid on the table, and directed to be printed in document form.

Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, fourteenth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE,
Deputy Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 600, 813, 641, 1121, 958, 1138, 604, 1144, 1211, 1175, 1047, 1202, 1216, 1065, 707, 587, 965, 1074.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 24, 18. DEMURER CALENDAR.—Nos. 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 144, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 75, 237, 196, 262, 298, 299, 300, 89, 211, 88, 263, 148, 115, 264, 360. *Part II.*—Nos. 135, 283, 288, 298, 291, 281, 204, 94, 92, 91, 90, 302, 303, 304, 306.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2550, 3133, 3139, 3203, 3205, 2487, 2991, 3147, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219. *Part II.*—Nos. 3124, 216, 2558, 3148, 486, 2568, 3159, 3152, 3154, 3156, 3158, 3160, 3162, 3164, 3166, 3172.

A Large Claim and a Small Award for Personal Injuries.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Garvin.

Margaret Fluhrscheutz vs. John Kieser.—The parties to this action are all Germans, and live in Sixty-fourth-street, in this City, upon adjoining lots. In May last, the fence between their respective lots being out of repair, the defendant, with the consent of the plaintiff, undertook to fix it. While engaged in this work plaintiff came out, and commenced abusing defendant, throwing dirt and stones at him, &c. Defendant's wife came out with a broomstick to the defence of her spouse, when a pitched battle ensued between the two females, and the defendant claims that he separated the belligerents, using only such force as was necessary. The plaintiff, however, alleges that the defendant struck her with a spade on the back and hand, injuring her to such an extent that her hand is and will be useless, and for this she claims $5,000 damages.

Verdict for plaintiff for $50.

Jonas P. Phillips, for plaintiff; Chas. S. Spencer, for defendant.

Reserved Seats—$150 Damages against Van Amburgh's Circus for Putting a Man Out.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hearne.

J. C. Julius Langbeen by his Guardian ad litem vs. James E. Kelly & Van Amburgh.—The defendants are the proprietors of Van Amburgh menagerie and circus in Broadway. The plaintiff had purchased a ticket on the 2d of December last and was sitting in the front row of seats. He alleges that while sitting there awaiting the commencement of the performance, he was violently assaulted by one of the ushers in the employment of the defendants, and forcibly, against his will, ejected from the building. The defendants admit that he was expelled from the building by the usher, but say that plaintiff was sitting in one of the chairs reserved for ladies and children; that he was politely informed that the rules and regulations of the amphitheatre so reserved these seats, but plaintiff, using violent and profane language, refused to vacate, and he was thereupon ejected without any unnecessary violence.

The jury appeared to think that the plaintiff was entitled to some damages, and gave a verdict in his favor for $150.

George Langbeen for plaintiff; Mr. Jones for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Culver vs. Hallister.—Order settled.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the matter of the Attachment against the Steamboat Illinois.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice McCunn.

Jandon vs. Striker.—Motion granted.

Bety vs. Hammer; Collins vs. Kelgour.—Orders granted.

Anne Byron vs. Benjamin Byron.—Referred to Joseph Meeks.

Seabrook vs. Hecker.—Motion for a new trial denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 11, 1864.

$500 U.S.6s.'81 Cou....105⅜	100 Hud. R. R.........132
50,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.Cou..101⅝	100 do.........132⅛
1,800 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	450 do.........132⅜
Notes, Oct. & Apr....106⅛	100 do.......btwk.133
8,000 Mo. State 6s.......68¼	300 do.........132⅞
10,000 do.........68½	100 do.......s30.132⅞
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90...56	100 do.........133
8,000 do.........55⅝	100 do.......s30.133
35,000 Ohio&Miss. R.C. 36	100 do.......b10.133⅛
1,000 Erie 3d M. Bs.....111	200 Mich. Cen. R......c.119
1,000 do.........110	100 do.......b30.120
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s.......104½	100 do.........c.119⅛
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F...114	1000 M. S. & N. I. R.....c 86⅛
1,000 A. & T. H. I. B...81	300 do.........b10 87
4,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st M.101	300 do.........86⅞
15 Bank of Commerce.102⅜	300 do.........b10 86⅞
20 Bank of N. Y.......120	25 Panama R.........219⅝
20,000 Amer. Gold.....152⅛	700 Chi. & N. W. R.....45¾
3,100 do.........152⅞	100 Harlem R.........89⅜
100 Canton Co.........33⅝	100 do.........89⅛
10 Del. & H. Ca. Co......175	50 Ill. Cen. R. S.......118⅛
9 Cumb. Coal Prf.......48⅝	1200 do.........118⅛
600 do.........49	300 do.......s10.118⅜
100 do.......s60 49	150 do.......b10 119
500 do.........49¼	300 do.......b30.119⅛
500 do.......b10 49⅛	10000 Ill. Cen. C. B. S.....111
600 do.......b10 49⅜	600 Cleve. & Pitts.......106
100 do.........49⅛	400 do.........105¾
100 do.......b3 49⅛	1000 do.......b5 105⅛
100 do.......b4 49⅛	100 do.......b4 105⅞
500 Quick. M. Co.......57⅛	300 Gal. & Chic. R.......105⅞
100 Copake Iron Mines. 10¾	300 do.........106⅛
200 do.........10⅛	300 do.......b10.105⅞
200 do.........10	150 do.........105⅞
50 Wyom. V. Coal.......88	100 do.......b30.106⅛
50 do.........87⅛	200 do.......b10.106
100 Central Coal Co.......65	100 do.......b15 106⅛
500 Mar. Min. Co.........34½	1400 Clev. & Tol. R.......136
150 do.........34⅝	100 do.........135
800 do.......b30 35	200 do.......s60 132
13 do.........33	400 do.........c 134
100 do.......b30 34⅛	100 do.......s30.134
28 Min. Mining Co.......73	1000 do.......b10.135
350 N. Y. Cen. R.......131⅜	500 do.......s60.133
450 do.........132	100 do.........134⅛
100 do.......btwk.132	150 Chi. & R. I. R....s60.135⅛
150 Erie R.......s30.108	200 do.......s60.136
200 do.........108	200 do.......s30.136
400 do.......s10.108	100 do.........137
100 do.......b30.108⅜	200 do.........c. 138
200 do.......b30.108⅜	50 do.......s30.137⅛
200 do.......b30.108⅜	100 do.......b5 138⅜
200 do.......b10.108⅜	200 do.........139
200 do.........107⅞	100 do.......b30.140
1400 do.........107⅛	100 do.........140
400 Erie R.Pr.......102	450 do.......s30.140
100 do.........102⅛	150 M. & P. du C. R.......55
300 do.......b30.103	400 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 84
100 do.........102⅛	100 do.........c. 83⅝
200 do.......b10.102⅛	100 do.......s30. 83⅜
100 do.......btwk.102⅛	100 do.......btwk 84
600 Reading R.......s30.112	600 do.......b10 84
500 do.........112	500 do.......b3 83⅞
100 do.......b30.112⅛	800 do.......s10 83⅜
100 do.......b30 112	500 A. & T. H. R.......57
200 do.........111⅛	100 do.......b10 58

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.Co.101⅞	8 M. So. & N. I G....134
8,000 U. S. 6s,1-yr.C..N 97⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.......118⅛
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s.'90....56	900 do.........118⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s.......68⅛	60 Cleve. & Tol. R.......140
10,000 Am. Gold.......152⅛	1000 do.........141
200 Cum. Coal Pref.......49	100 do.........140⅜
100 do.......s30 49	1200 do.........140
500 Quicks. M. Co.......57	200 Clev. & Pitts.......105⅝
100 do.......b30 58	500 do.......s30 105⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R.......131⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R.......105⅝
200 do.......s10.131⅜	100 do.........105⅝
100 Erie R.........107⅛	300 do.........106
300 do.........107⅛	1150 Chi. & R. I.......143
800 do.......b10.107⅛	100 do.......b30.143
100 Erie Railway P.......102	300 do.........142⅛
300 Hud. R. R.......132⅛	300 do.........142⅛
200 do.......b10.133	300 do.........142
200 do.........132⅜	100 do.........141⅛
600 do.......b30.133⅜	250 do.........141
1000 Reading R.......111	200 M. & P. Du C.......55⅝
300 Mich. Cen. R.......120⅜	300 P., Ft. W. & C.......83⅝
100 do.........121	600 do.........83⅜
100 do.........121⅜	100 do.......b5 84
200 do.........122	50 Alt.&T.Haute R.......57⅛
200 M. S. & N. I. R.......86⅜	200 Chic. & N. W. R.......46⅛
100 do.......b10 87	100 do.......b30 47⅛
100 do.......b10 87⅜	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R.......c 131⅛	200 Cleve. & P. R.......105⅝
300 do.........131⅛	300 do.........c.106
250 Erie R.........c 107⅛	100 Gal.&C.R.ex-d.....c.105⅛
100 do.......s3 107⅛	100 do.........105⅞
500 do.......snw.107⅛	1200 Clev. & Tol. R.......141⅜
600 do.........c.107⅛	200 do.......s10.141
1300 do.........107⅛	1300 do.........142
600 do.......s3 107⅛	100 Chic. & R. I.......s3.143
300 Hudson R. R.......133	100 do.........143
100 do.......b3 133⅛	300 do.........143⅛
200 do.......btw.133⅛	400 do.........143⅛
500 Reading R.ex-d.....111⅛	400 do.........143⅛
100 do.......s3.111⅛	800 do.........144
200 Mich. Cen. R.......119⅜	800 do.........143⅝
200 do.........119⅛	500 do.......s3 144
100 M. S. & N. I. R....c 86⅛	100 do.......s30.143
200 do.......s3 86	50 P., Ft. W. & C.....c 83⅝
900 do.........86⅛	300 do.........c 83⅜
100 do.........c 86	50 do.........83⅜
100 do.......b3 86	100 Cumb. Coal.....b10 49⅛
400 do.........86⅛	200 do.........c 48⅜
200 do.......b3 86⅜	100 do.......s3 48⅜
100 do.........86⅞	100 do.......b10 49⅛
50 Ill. Cen. R.......b3 118⅛	50 Quicks. M. Co.....c 56⅝
100 do.......b3 118⅛	100 Lancaster Lead .. 5½
100 do.........118⅛	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000 Am. Gold....s3 152⅜	1300 Clev. & Pitts..b3.106
1600 Erie R.......s3.107⅛	700 do.........105⅞
2500 do.........107⅛	400 Gal.&Ch.R.ex-d.....106⅛
700 do.........107⅛	100 do.........106⅜
300 Hud. River R.......133	100 do.......b3.106⅛
600 do.......b10.133⅞	100 do.........106⅛
100 Read.R ex-dv.......111⅛	100 do.........106⅜
100 do.......b3.111⅛	100 do.......b3.106⅛
100 Mich. Cen. R.....s10.126⅛	100 do.........106⅛
100 do.......s10.127	200 Cleve & Tol. R..b3.140
200 do.........127⅛	100 do.........139⅛
400 do.........128	100 do.........139
100 do.......s3 128	100 Chic. & R. I. R.......141⅛
100 do.......s10 128	100 do.......b3.141⅛
400 M. S. & N. I. R.....b3 86⅞	100 do.........141⅜
100 do.........86⅛	200 do.........140⅛
200 do.........86⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C.onW 84
100 do.......b3 87	300 do.........84⅛
550 Ill. Cen. R.......118⅛	400 do.......b3 84⅜
100 do.......b10.119	100 do.......b3 84⅛
50 do.........118⅛	100 do.........84

MONDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, Jan. 9, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 2:

Decrease in Loans..........	$1,704,945
Decrease in Specie..........	39,933
Decrease in Circulation..........	70,835
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits..........	4,889,881

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 10, 1863.	Jan. 9, 1864.	Jan. 2, 1864.
Capital..........	$69,128,000	$69,722,508	$69,722,508
Loans..........	175,816,196	173,009,701	174,714,465
Specie..........	36,770,746	25,122,002	25,161,935
Circulation..........	9,551,563	6,032,546	6,103,381
Gross Deposits....	204,510,998	209,453,013	199,877,416
Exchanged..........	41,632,749	64,591,026	60,125,558
Undrawn..........	162,876,249	134,861,977	139,751,858
In Sub-Treasury..	11,769,252	38,847,028	38,096,572

The decrease on line of deposits on the present Bank return reflects the pressure for Money through the past week to pay into the Treasury for the Popular Loan. The line was not drawn down from this cause, but by reason of the large rates of interest or other inducements paid on the Stock Exchange on loans on demand. Some of the Brokers are paying 7 ꝑ cent. to private lenders, with the stipulation to account for the accruing interest in Gold, which is tantamount to 10½ ꝑ cent. per annum. The borrower finds his profit in this through the strong speculative temperament of the Railway market.

The Bank Loans are reduced less than two millions, while the Deposits are down nearly five millions. The difference is made up by the reduction of Legal-tender Currency held at Bank, as compared with last Monday. The Specie line is nearly the same as on the last return. The export demand for Gold, last week, was answered by receipts from the interior, and the payments of the January dividends on the public stocks from the Treasury.

The activity in the Money market continues from last week. There is not much difference among the Brokers to-day as compared with Saturday. The pressure is not so great as to discourage speculation in the Railway and other Shares, the parties to which are ready and willing to pay liberally to carry over their operations. The result is that the Commission Brokers are making a good business, and their customers, on a rising market, handsome profits, by this mutual accommodation. A leading house in William-street borrowed $500,000 in Boston on Saturday—so runs the rumor—in United States legal-tender 5 ꝑ cents, interest from 1st December, and deposited the same paper in their Bank here, this morning, at the face of the Notes. The difference of interest which was lost between the two cities is equal to ½ ꝑ cent. The brokerages gained by the house that borrowed the Notes are probably equal to 1@1½ ꝑ cent.

The Treasury received to-day $1,719,767 on the Popular Loan. These payments and the subscriptions at other points than New-York at the close of last week, have reduced the unsubscribed balance of the Loan of $500,000,000 to about $35,000,000. In order that the closing subscriptions may not accumulate too large a balance in the Sub-Treasuries in the large cities, the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the National Banks in New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, &c., to receipt for Money on this account, and to place the sums to the credit of the United States Treasurer, to be drawn for as the necessities of the Government may require these balances. The Treasury Office here delivered over $3,000,000 of the legal-tender 5 ꝑ cents to the Associated Banks to-day, leaving less than two millions to complete the contract of Sept. 3. In a few days this balance will be delivered, and the Treasury Office and National Banks supplied with similar legal-tender of the second series for popular circulation.

The Gold and Exchange rates advanced ⅛@¼ ꝑ cent. to-day, as compared with the close of last week; Gold this afternoon is 152⅝; Exchange on London 167½ ꝑ cent. The Stock Market is especially buoyant on two or three of the Western Railways, and generally firmer, though closing prices are not in all instances as high as on Saturday night. The additional rise on Chicago and Rock Island shares was at one time as much as *ten per cent.*, and on Toledo *seven per cent.* These figures were paid between the sessions of the regular Stock Exchange Board for the cash Stock. There was a partial reaction in both Stocks later in the day. At 3 o'clock there was a sudden rise of *eight and a half per cent.* in Michigan Central Shares. The top prices for the three Stocks named were 144½ for Rock Island, 142 for Toledo, and 128 for Michigan Central. The other Roads and also the Miscellaneous Shares were firm at the close, and Government Securities and Border State Stocks steady. The following figures were made at 4 o'clock as compared with Saturday night. Attention was directed to Chicago and Galena at the close:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin.......	152	152⅝	Mich. Central ...	119⅜	128
U.S. 6s, 1881.......	105⅜	105⅝	Mich. Southern..	87⅜	87
N. Y. Central ..	132⅛	131⅝	Mich. Guarant'd.	134⅜	135
Erie.......	108⅜	107⅜	Illinois Cen	119⅜	119
Erie Preferred ..	102⅜	102⅜	Pittsburgh	106	106
Hudson.......	133⅜	133	Fort Wayne	84⅜	84
Pacific Mail....	220	220	Rock Island.......	133⅜	141
Harlem.......	89⅜	89	Galena.......	105⅜	107
Canton.......	33⅝	33⅜	Reading.......	112⅜	111⅜
Treas. Cer., new.	97⅜	97⅝	Quicksilver	57⅜	57
Toledo.......	135	140	Cum'land Coal..	48⅜	49
Northwest	47	46⅜	Mariposa.......	34⅜	34⅜

The City Bank Shares were dull to-day.

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s..........	104⅜	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref....	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Al. & T. H. 2d Income.	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs....	101	Chi. & N. W. Exten....	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64......	100	Chi. & N. W. In. Bonds	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76......	115⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	71
N. Y. Gen. Con. '76....	101	Del. L. & W. firsts....	112
Erie seconds, '79......	115	Del. L. & W. seconds..	110
Erie thirds, '83......	110	Tol. & Wab. 1sts......	100
Erie fourths, '80......	108⅜	Tol. & Wab. seconds...	85
Erie fifths, '88......	104	Gal. & Chi. Ex......	110
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1sts,'77.	103⅜	Gal. & Chi. seconds....	108
Hud. R. 1sts, '69......	113	Clev. & Tol. S.,F......	106⅜
Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F.'85.	110	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 1sts....	107
Harlem 2ds, '64......	101	Pitts., Ft. W. &C. 3ds..	86⅜
Har. thirds, '68......	99	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths....	80
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82..	121⅜	Chi. & Al. firsts......	101
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts......	118		

The Assistant Treasurer reports the business at the Sub-Treasury to-day as follows: Receipts, $3,427,633 83; including for Customs, $213,000; Payments, $3,704,606 35; Balance, $38-570,056 11.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 11, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 6,688 bbls. Flour, 154 bbls. and 1,149 bags Corn Meal, 750 bushels Wheat, 4,723 bushels Corn, 183 bushels Rye, 9,043 bushels Oats, 2,325 bushels Malt, 4,123 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,481 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 42 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ꝑ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at our quotations. Java at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34½c., with sales of 350 bags; Laguayra, 32½c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ꝑ ℔.

COTTON—Is in less request, at previous rates. Middlings 80½c.@81½c. ꝑ ℔. Sales and resales since our last 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, to-day, and desirable lots have been held with rather more firmness. Sales, since our last, 10,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 25@$6 60; poor to choice extra State, at $6 75@$7 20, chiefly at $6 80@$6 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 65, chiefly at $7 45@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 25@$7 35 ꝑ bbl.

Superfine State and Western........	$6 30	@$6 60
Extra State........	6 75	@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 40	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 70	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee........	7 20	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri .	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at uniform rates; sales since our last, 1,100 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ꝑ bbl. Canadian Flour is unchanged, sales 950 bbls. extra at $6 80@$8 90, the latter in extreme rate. ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $5 50@6 65 ꝑ bbl., sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal is in lively request at $5 30@5 60 for Jersey, $6 10@6 15 for Brandywine, $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric, ꝑ bbl. Total sales, 1,800 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$3 75, the latter an extreme, ꝑ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, chiefly for export, but the high prices asked for prime parcels, especially of Spring, have had the effect of checking transactions. Sales since our last, 86,000 bushels, (in part old, inferior and damaged wheat,) including Amber Western, $1 61@$1 64; Red Western at $1 56@$1 61; Red do., old and inferior, at $1 42@$1 45; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 51@$1 54½; Milwaukee Club at $1 48@$1 52—the latter an extreme; old do., $1 41@$1 42½; Chicago Spring at $1 46½@$1 51, in store and delivered; poor old do., $1 36@$1 39 ꝑ bushel. Corn continues quite heavy. Sales were made of 29,000 bushels at $1 26@$1 27, chiefly at $1 26, for Mixed Western in store, and $1 22@$1 26 for New Yellow Jersey, the latter rate delivered, ꝑ bushel. Rye is inactive, at $1 27@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ꝑ bushel. Oats are in more request and firmer. We quote Canada at 90c.@91½c.; Western at 91½c.@93c., chiefly at 92c.; State at 91c.@92c.; Prince Edward's Island at 89c.@90c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ꝑ bushel. Barley is in moderate request at $1 30@$1 50, as extremes, ꝑ bushel. Sales 18,000 bushels, chiefly State $1 42@$1 45, with Canada West at $1 50. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ꝑ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is scarce and in active request to-day, at $1 50@1 70, in large and small lots, ꝑ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are in good demand, at from 24c.@33c., according to quality, ꝑ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, but steady, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$2 95 ꝑ gallon; Resin, $27@40 ꝑ 280 ℔s.; Tar, 10 50@$13 ꝑ bbl.; Pitch, $17@$23 ꝑ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand at steady rates. We quote: Crude Whale. $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 43@$1 46; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 15; City Red at 77c.@79c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ꝑ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 62½@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 31½c.@32½c.; Refined do. at 50c.@54c. free, and 45½c.@47c. in bond ꝑ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum since our last, 733 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, at advanced prices, with large sales reported for future delivery. Sales since our last, 8,000 bbls. at $23@$23 50 for New Mess here: $23 50@$24 for do., deliverable in January, February, March and April; $20@$20 50 for Mess, last season's packing here, and $22 50 for March delivery; $19 25@$19 50 for two year Old Mess; $23@$26 25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $17 50@$19 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 25@$16 75 for Sour Mess; $15@$16 50 for Old and New Prime, ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request at 10½c.@13c. for Hams, and 7½c.@9c. for Shoulders, ꝑ ℔. Sales, 850 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon is in active demand at 10c.@12½c., according to quality, ꝑ ℔. Sales 2,100 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are active and firm, at 9c.@10½c., the latter for choice City, ꝑ ℔. Lard continues quite active and buoyant; sales 4,500 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@14c., the latter an extreme rate for choice New City, and 13½c.@14c. for February and March delivery ꝑ ℔. Beef is selling freely and is firm; sales 630 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ꝑ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ꝑ tierce; sales, 250 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ꝑ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand to-day, at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@33c. for common to choice State, ꝑ ℔. Cheese has been in request, at 13c.@16c. ꝑ ℔.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request, and held very firmly. Sales since our last 350 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@14¼c., and Cuba at 11½c.@12¾c.; also, 250 boxes Havana at 13c.@14c. ꝑ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at 13½c.@17½c. ꝑ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 114,000 ℔s., at 12c.@12½c.; 135 packages Grease at 10½c.@11c. ꝑ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 2,800 bbls. at 93c.@99c., and 500 bbls. three years' old at $1 05 ꝑ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, to-day. For Liverpool, 2,000 bbls. Flour were engaged, at 10½d.@1s. ꝑ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 4d.; 30 tcs. Pork, at 3s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 11s. 6d.; 50 tons Tallow, at 11s. 6d. For London—100 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 3d.; 150 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 3d. For Glasgow—300 boxes Cheese, at 20s. For Belfast—250 tons Provisions, at 20s. For Havre—250 hhds. Tallow, at 40 francs. For Antwerp—560 bbls Petroleum, at 6s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Adriatic..........	Jan. 12..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Persia..........	Jan. 13..	New-York....	Liverpool.
New-York..........	Jan. 16..	New-York....	Southampton.
City of Baltimore.	Jan. 16..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Sidon..........	Jan. 20..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Africa..........	Jan. 20..	Boston....	Liverpool.
Teutonia..........	Jan. 23..	New-York....	Southampton.
City of London..	Jan. 23..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Columbia..........	Jan. 26..	Boston....	Liverpool.
Scotia..........	Jan. 27..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Germania..........	Feb. 6..	New-York....	Southampton.
Bavaria..........	Feb. 20..	New-York....	Southampton.
Saxonia..........	Mar. 5..	New-York....	Southampton.
Borussia..........	Mar. 19..	New-York....	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow..........	Dec. 26..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Sidon..........	Dec. 29..	Liverpool....	Boston.
Teutonia..........	Dec. 29..	Southampton.	New-York.
City of London..	Dec. 30..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Hibernian..........	Dec. 31..	Liverpool....	Portland.
Anglia..........	Jan. 1..	Liverpool....	Boston.
Scotia..........	Jan. 2..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Etna..........	Jan. 6..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Canada..........	Jan. 9..	Liverpool....	Boston.
Germania..........	Jan. 12..	Southampton.	New-York.
Columbia..........	Jan. 15..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Australasian..........	Jan. 16..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Asia..........	Jan. 23..	Liverpool....	Boston.
Bavaria..........	Jan. 26..	Southampton.	New-York.
China..........	Jan. 30..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Saxonia..........	Feb. 9..	Southampton.	New-York.
Borussia..........	Feb. 23..	Southampton.	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Roanoke..........	Jan. 12..	New-York....	Havana.
Yazoo..........	Jan. 13..	New-York....	New-Orleans.
Columbia..........	Jan. 16..	New-York*....	New-Orleans.
Corsica..........	Feb. 1..	New-York....	Nassau.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom, France and St. Johns, N. F., by the *Adriatic*, close this morning at 8 o'clock A. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Persia*, close at 8 A. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus*, via Portland. close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *New-York*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Yazoo*, will close on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and New-Orleans, by the *Columbia*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, will close on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon. Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH SKATES—ENGLISH SKATES. An invoice of Marsden Brothers' Sheffield Skates, all strapped and ready for use, for sale low, to close invoice, by SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, No. 19 Maiden-lane, No. 22 John-st.

STRIKE.—THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE STILL continues, and men meet daily in large numbers, and at a large meeting on the 9th inst., it was resolved unanimously to adhere to the original resolutions. Headquarters No. 187 Bowery.
JOHN TORRENCE, President.
B. LONGREGG, Secretary.

ORANGE COUNTY WINES.—JAQUES BROS. Grape Wines are to be had in any quantity desired, at their place of business, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., or of their agents in all parts of the country; send for a circular. A liberal discount to dealers.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE—IN COMPLETE order—suitable for a grocer, dry goods, hat or fancy store. Apply at No. 299 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN excellent cook, one who understands her business; the best of City reference given; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City references, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker; does part of the washing in good style; makes pastry. Wages $10. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL A situation in a respectable family as first-rate cook, an excellent baker and understands desserts. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook. Understands cooking in all its branches; is a professed pastry cook. Best of City reference. Apply to No. 13 Minetta-st., near Bleecker.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good cook, who will assist with the washing; is a good baker of bread; has lived out in the old country; will make herself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK, WHO WILL ASSIST with washing, desires a situation; a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable girl, in a private family, as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 265 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 232 7th-av., near 25th-st. Can furnish good City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN City or country, by a respectable and well-recommended young woman who is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to do general work. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK washer and ironer. Must understand her business thoroughly and have good City references. Apply between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock at No. 383 5th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A COLORED person, with good references, desires a situation as cook and laundress; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is kind to children; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 Green-st., Jersey City.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two young women, in a private family; one as cook, and the other as laundress. Can be seen at their present employer's, from now till the 20th of this month, No. 6 East 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; is fully competent to care silver; would not object to assist in chamberwork if the family is small; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avenues, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant woman as chambermaid and assistant laundress, or as waiter. Please call at No. 172 West 19th-st., for two days, fourth floor, front room; the best City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. None but highly respectable need apply. Can be seen at No. 447 3d-av., over select school.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a young German girl, with first-class City references. Apply at Bookham's, No. 311 4th-av., corner 24th-st. W. E. CONNOR, Agent.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or has no objections to do chamberwork or plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at No. 256 7th-av., near 27th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent young woman who can do all kinds of family sewing, cut and fit children's clothes neatly; operate on Wilson's sewing-machine, and will go either by the week or month. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an experienced girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; makes shirts; or as waitress and chambermaid. Wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference can be given. Apply for two days at No. 177 East 50th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 34th-st., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; understands dressmaking in all its branches, and all kinds of fine sewing and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City Reference. Call at No. 212 8th-st., for two days, room No. 11.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies dresses; is willing to do light chamberwork; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 141 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 128 East 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WOman, with the best of City reference, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes. Can be seen at No. 62 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman who can operate on sewing machines; can cut and fit, and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS, WHO is a good operator, and can cut and fit for children, and do all kinds of family sewing, desires a situation. City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to chamberwork or to take care of children; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 65 West 27th-st.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT nurse wanted; one who understands the care of children, and can come well recommended from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 56 7th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 West 19th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—A PROTestant preferred; none need apply except with good City reference. Apply at No. 61 London Terrace, (No. 411 West 23d-st.)

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, lately arrived from Ireland, a situation; is willing and obliging; washes and irons, or up-stairs work. Wages, $6. Apply, for two days, at No. 116 Lexington-av.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a man of practical experience in the management of green-houses, graperies, orchard, houses with pot culture, and out-door fruits in general; a first-rate vegetable grower; no objection to new places; roads, walks and ornamental grounds and planting laid out in order; has the best of reference. All notes addressed to J. DEVIN, Box No. 219 *Times* Office, during this month, will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, to take care of a horse and carriage, and cow if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young man wishes a situation as coachman; can show the very best of reference from his last employer. Address R. C. G., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., private stable.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young man to drive and do gardening, for City or country; understands his business thoroughly; is a first-class groom and gardener; has the best of reference. Apply at the Merchants' Clerks' Agency, No. 80 Nassau-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man as coachman, groom or porter; will be found willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address M. B., Box No. 181 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a young man lately arrived from Europe; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; good City reference; no objection to City or country. Call or address J. N., at P. Traynor's, No. 744 Broadway, saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable, handy, obliging single young man; has the very best of City and country recommendations; call or address D. P., coachman, at C. WATERS' saddlery, No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st., or H. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a useful man to take care of horses, drive; farmer, gardener, or to make himself useful; wages moderate; willing to go to the country; with reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED as gardener; understands the care of flowers, also the care of horses and cows or a small farm; has good recommendations. Address F. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

TO CLOTHING HOUSES, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A young man, brought up to the business, desires a situation in a clothing-house; salary not so much an object as a respectable situation; best of reference given. Address G. W. F., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter in a private family, with the best of City reference. Call or address R. M., No. 89 West 18th-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, by a respectable man and wife, without family; the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock, and the caring of grounds; the woman is a good plain cook, waitress or laundress; is a first rate hand over milk and butter; both understand their business perfectly; the best of reference. Address for three days N. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE—WANTED, SITUATIONS together. Both Protestants, no family. Man as coachman and groom, understands his business perfectly; is also a competent plain gardener. Wife as chambermaid or nurse; is also a first-class dairy-maid, or would take care of a gentleman's place. Both have the best of recommendations as to good character and capability. Country preferred. Please address M. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, one week.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COMPEtent male help, such as coachmen, clerks, waiters, porters, bartenders, private servants, small boys, farm-hands, gardeners, &c., can be immediately suited at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Also, female help.

HELP WANTED

A WAITER.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 18 years of age, as waiter and house servant in a private family residing in New-Jersey, a short distance from New-York; English, Scotch, German, or American preferred; one who is faithful and attentive will find a good and permanent place. Address O. P., Box No. 127 *Times* Office, with name and reference.

WANTED—A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS young man, to go into the country—about an hour's ride by railroad from New-York—to take charge of a small farm and drive carriage. Inquire of S. G. WOOD, No. 22 Union-square, between the hours of 9 and 11.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A LAUNDress and also a table waiter for a gentleman's family; liberal wages, and an excellent home for good girls. The house has steam and all modern improvements. Apply with references at the Office No. 348 Washington, corner of Franklin-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a smart, active boy, 16 to 18 years of age, to learn the business; one who resides with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,288 New-York Post-office.

WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A good cook, willing to assist in washing, and a waitress and seamstress who will assist in chamber work. Welsh, German, or Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 45 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO RESIDES with his parents, writes a good hand, is correct and quick at figures, and can come well recommended. Answer the above, stating salary wanted, &c., to the address of Box No. 2,205 New-York Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SCOTCH, ENGLISH or German Protestant nurse, to take care of two children, a few miles out of town. Apply at No. 46 West 26th-st., this (Tuesday) morning between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A WIDOW WOMAN TO GO TWO miles from Jersey City, in a small family. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and do general housework well. Address GRANT, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A BOY—WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT ACTIVE boy, 15 or 16 years of age. Apply from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M., to A. BURNTON, No. 241 Hudson-st.

PIANOFORTE MAKERS.—WANTED, TWO good regulators and two good finishers. Apply at No. 75 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO TAKE care of children. Apply at No. 40 West 32d-st., between 5 and 8 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM OF 21 acres on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, less than one hour from the foot of Cortlandt-st., and nearly adjoining the depot; improvements are two small houses, a frame factory building, barn, &c.; a young orchard of good fruit; has a large frontage, and well located for laying off in building sections. For further particulars and terms, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 Great Jones-st., near Broadway, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany parlor furniture, in satin brocatel; rosewood arm-chairs, inlaid with satin-wood; marble-top pier and side-tables, rosewood secretary, mirrors, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, richly-cut glassware, satin damask window curtains, crimson and orange; also do. in piece; also, old port and other wines, in magnums, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 32D AND 44TH-STS., AND VACANT LOTS ON 4TH AND 10TH-AVS., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz.:

WEST 32D-ST.—The five story brown stone front house and lot No. 242 West 32d-st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs. This entire block is built up on both sides of the street with beautiful houses of a similar class. The street is laid with Belgian pavement. Lot 16.8 by 98.9; $5,000 can remain on mortgage.

WEST 44TH-ST.—The three story and basement brick house and lot No. 520 (old No. 326) West 44th-st., between 10th and 11th avs. The building stands on the rear of the lot, which is 25 feet front by 100 feet deep. One-half can remain on mortgage.

10TH-AV.—Four lots on the west side of 10th-av., in the best part of Carmansville, commencing 75 feet north of 159th-st., and running up to within 25 feet of 160th-st. Each lot is 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, perfectly level, on even grade with the 10th-av., and a very little outlay will improve them so that they will pay a large interest. For a short distance below and above this point the 10th-av. is, and always will be an immense thoroughfare, and there is probably no place on the Island of New-York where the property will improve more certainly or more rapidly. One-half can remain on mortgage.

4TH-AV.—One lot on the east side of 4th-av., 52 feet 7 inches south of 76th-st., 25x100 feet. One-half can remain on mortgage.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BOWERY PROPERTY, AND ABOUT 78 ACRES OF LAND, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Peter Gorsline, deceased:

BOWERY.—The valuable lots, with the brick buildings and stores thereon, known as Nos. 64, 64½, 66, 68 and 68½ Bowery, west side, 25 feet north of Canal-st., being together 75 feet by 100 feet, and will be sold in three parcels.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Four parcels of land at Ravenswood, L. I., about one mile from the Hunter's Point Ferry, and on the line of the proposed horse railroad to Astoria. The plots have together a frontage of nearly 1,600 feet on Vernon-av., and contain about 78 acres.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON AT THE NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK.

By order of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, commanding at this Yard, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, 2d of February, 1864, next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, from five to eight hundred tons of wrought scrap iron. The quantity is estimated, and may be more or less. Ten per cent. of the amount of purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the balance as fast as the iron is delivered. Payment to be made to the Paymaster of the Yard, in Government funds; to be removed in thirty days from sale.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
United States Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

AUCTION SALE OF PAPER-HANGINGS.
GILLETTE & SCOTT, Auctioneers,
Philadelphia.
Large peremptory auction sale of
50,000 PIECES OF PAPER-HANGINGS,
BORDERS, DECORATIONS, &c., of every description,
At No. 622 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 13, 1864,
being the surplus of
Messrs. HOWELL & BROTHERS,
preparatory to removing to their new store, at the
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 9TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.
To be sold on a credit of four months.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock, within the store, No. 109 Wall-st., without regard to weather, FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS. 4,000 boxes new French Window Glass, assorted sizes and qualities, from 6x8 to 36x44. Catalogues will be ready one day before the sale.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES, & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner J. H. TOONE, consisting of Coffee, Cigarettes and Printing paper.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

By BURDETT, JONES & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

D. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the prize-steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c. The above vessel is now lying at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, on BLEECKER, CHARLES, HUDSON, GANSEVOORT and 13TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of the Estate of William Mandeville, deceased:

BLEECKER-STREET—The two story and attic brick house and lot, No. 200 Bleecker-st., adjoining the corner of Hancock-st. House 25.0¾ by about 45 feet deep, with party walls. Lot 25.0¾ by 98.1, more or less.

CHARLES-STREET—The three story brick house and lot, No. 62 Charles-st., near 4th-st. Lot 25 by about 95.6.

ALSO, the plot of ground bounded by Hudson, Gansevoort and 13th sts., having a frontage of 151 feet 11 inches on Hudson-st., 63 feet 6 inches on Gansevoort-st., and 83 feet 8 inches on 13th-st., and being about 116 feet deep on the easterly side, which plot is now occupied as a coal yard.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF the late firm of J. Coddington & Co., will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., all the remaining assets of said late firm of J. Coddington & Co. and its members, which are vested in me as Assignee, including the following described real estate, viz.:

3 lots in St. Paul, Minn., Nos. 13, 14, 15, block No. 26.
80 acres land in Benton County, Minn.
200 acres land in Worth County, Iowa.
3 lots in East Shakopee, Minn.

Also, a mortgage for $125 on lot No. 9, block No. 16, in village of Menasha, Wis.

Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in house No. 148 Madison-st., and in the two stores No. 12 Coenties-slip and No. 16 Front-st., in the City of New-York, subject to the incumbrances thereon.

Also, sundry book accounts, notes, &c., an inventory of which has been left and may be examined at the office of the auctioneers.
BENJ. HAXTUN,
Assignee of late firm of J. Coddington & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 250 G-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE.

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next:

Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
About 300 tons of old Car Wheels.
About 200 tons of old Car Axles.
About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.
About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR SALE—Situate at Raritan, New-Jersey, within 38 miles of the City of New-York, on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. By virtue of a decree of foreclosure the United States Marshall will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the village of Raritan, County of Somerset, New-Jersey, all the lands, Canals, Dam, Head Gates, Reservoir, Water Works, Water Power, Water Lots, Water Leases, Water Rents, Buildings, Building Lots, franchises and privileges, constituting the property of the Somerville Water-Power Company, at Raritan aforesaid.

The canal is thirty feet wide at the bottom, three miles in length, into which the whole Raritan River may be diverted, having a fall at the water lots and mills of about fourteen feet, which, at a small expense may be increased to fifteen feet. The whole property cost about $150,000, and is the most valuable water power within forty miles of the City of New-York.

The sale will be peremptory, and the property is unusually eligible for manufacturing purposes and for investment. Further particulars may be learned on application to Hugh Gaston, Esq., at Somerville, Stephen B. Ransom, Esq., at Jersey City, or John M. Martin, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c. CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on TO-DAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 88 Cedar-st., near Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, lounges, couches, dressing bureaus, painted cottage suites, pier mirrors, curtains, lambrekins, cane-seat chairs, washstands, parlor suites in brocatel, oil-cloths, and pieces oil-cloths 18 by 48 feet, nearly new; dining-tables, feather beds, bed ticking, bed lounges, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, straw beds, chairs, &c., straw matting, work-tables, cornices, cooking-stoves, hall stoves, desks, chairs, matting, &c.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THE TWO VALUable four-story brick stores and dwellings, No. 134 and 136 9th-av., will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, JAN. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a black horse, 15 hands high, about eight years old, good in single and double harness, and a good saddle horse. Also, a set of single harness. Also, a bay horse, about 15 hands high, very stylish, a good traveler, warranted kind in single or double harness, free from vice; suitable for a lady as a saddle horse.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Place of 1 acre at Orange, N. J..........	$3,000
Garden farm of twenty acres at Bloomfield, N. J..	9,000
Place of 100 acres in Westchester Co., on North River..........	5,000
Place of 3 acres at Tremont, Westchester Co.......	6,000
Farm of 65 acres at Scarsdale, Westchester Co......	8,000
Flouring Mill on Hudson River, Westchester Co..	4,500
Farm 30 acres at Boiling Spring, N. J..........	7,000
Place 20 acres at Irvington, N. Y..........	7,500
Place 10 acres at Sing-Sing, N. Y..........	10,000

Apply after 12 o'clock to C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 147 WEST 35th-st.; the ground is 50 by 100 feet; two large buildings thereon, making it very desirable for manufacturing purposes; a 25 horse engine with boiler, shafting and cupola, with the foundery appurtenances, will be sold if applied for soon. All will be sold on favorable terms. Inquire of LYMAN TAYLOR, No 62 10th-av., between 14th and 15th sts; if the property is not sold by the 1st of May it will then be rented.

WOOSTER-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A desirable house and lot, on Wooster-st., near Bleecker, producing a rental of $1,150. Also, the extra wide lot, No. 186 Wooster-st., 26½x100. Also, improved property on Houston, Thompson, Broome, Bayard and other streets; also, on 6th and 8th avs. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITHIN THIRTY MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, an elegant country seat on the Sound shore, having great advantages for boating, bathing and fishing. The house and outbuildings are nearly new and all in good order. Fruit in abundance of choice varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 W 11-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—THE MODERN BUILT, NEAT AND convenient dwelling No. 71 East 27th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., brown stone, three stories and basement, in good order; house 20 by about 54 feet; lot full depth. Price $11,000, and no abatement.
Can be seen by ticket of admission only.
A. P. MAN, Executor, No. 64 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—THE ADVERtiser will either buy or lease—terms and prices agreeable—in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, a moderate sized, well-built, pleasantly situated house of seven to nine rooms—possession 1st of April. Ferry advantages important, and gas and water requisite. Address
C. L. L., Box 102 N. Y. *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT VALENTINE'S HILL, NORTH Yonkers, a beautiful country seat—house and buildings, elegant and substantial, 24 acres of land, water, furnace, tiled hall and painted, bow-windows in library, cellar flagged. Price, $20,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 35 South 9th-st.; also the lot in the immediate rear, on South 10th-st., with frame stable thereon. Location fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

VERY VALUABLE WATER RIGHT AND BULKHEAD on Corlaers-st., East River, and six lots of land, being the entire front on Corlaers-st., between Water and Front, is offered for sale by order of Executors. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND LARGE stone buildings, with all necessary gearings, in good order, and within 30 minutes of New-York, for sale or exchange. Apply to
WARD McLEAN,
La'e Field & McLean, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Very desirably located—a splendid country residence. The house is built in modern style and in the very best manner; the grounds tastefully arranged, and an abundance of fruit. For particulars regarding location, &c., &c., apply to IRELAND & BERTINE, Real Estate and Insurance Brokers, No. 1 Tryon-row, corner of Centre-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, No. 204 feet on the street, by 100 feet deep, with a neat cottage house, containing nine rooms; good garden, and a variety of fruit, &c., in Yorkville, near the Central Park. The house and three lots will be sold separate if desired. Apply to P. B. KNAPP, No. 382 Hudson-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 22 Fourth Place. It is three stories high, basement, 21 by 133½, completely renovated, and furnished with all modern improvements. Price low. Terms very easy.
C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT BRICK HOUSE, in a good location, Prince-st., near Macdougal; high ceilings, marble stoop, gas, Croton, speaking-tubes and marble mantels; everything in complete order; at a bargain. Inquire at No. 313 Canal-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY-SEATS AND FARMS, one hour from New-York. Also, cottage house for sale and to let. Apply to R. C. BREWSTER, Real Estate Agent, Rahway, N. J.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—FIVE-STORY brick building on Spring-st., with basement and vault, well lighted, with or without a lot and building on Thompson-st., forming an L. Apply to
JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN WEST 14th-st., near 6th-av. The House is extra size, being 30 by 78 feet, five stories, brown-stone, built in the very best manner, having rosewood doors, Italian mantles, and all the modern improvements, and newly painted and decorated, and very completely and expensively furnished, the mansion having been erected by day's work, and fitted up expressly for the private residence of the owner. Would be let to a responsible, satisfactory tenant for a private residence only. Principals address Box No. 2,566 Post-office.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, GENTEEL cottage, modern improvements; another, 8 lots and stable. Also, furnished room, stone house, all pleasantly located. Apply No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS house, No. 9 Great Jones-st., with immediate possession. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET DOWN TOWN—A LARGE FIRST-class boarding-house full of boarders. For particulars apply to JOHN BRUSH, No. 240 Broadway.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET OF NO. 312 Broadway. Inquire of LEE, BLISS & CO., No. 314 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

A VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND PAGES.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

THE GENESEE FARMER

is published in one of the best wheat and fruit regions of the United States. Each volume contains 384 royal octavo pages, handsomely illustrated with engravings, and filled with matter of interest to every farmer, fruit-grower and horticulturist.

A complete set of the five last volumes of the *Genesee Farmer* for the years 1858-9, 1860, '61 and '62, substantially bound, with a complete index, will be sent by express, prepaid, for $5.

The volume for 1863 is now ready, and will be sent by mail prepaid for $1 25; or the whole set of six volumes (1858-9, 1860, '61, '62 and '63) will be sent together by express, prepaid, for $6.

THE RURAL ANNUAL

AND

HORTICULTURAL DIRECTORY

is a little book of 120 pages, published at the commencement of each year by the Editor of the *Genesee Farmer*. It was started in 1856, and a new volume, containing entirely new matter, has been published each year. The complete set of eight numbers, (1856, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, and '63,) handsomely bound in two volumes, will be sent to any address, prepaid by mail, on receipt of $2 50.

The six volumes of the *Genesee Farmer*, (for the years 1858, '59, '60, '61, '62 and '63,) and the complete set of the *Rural Annual*, handsomely bound, will be sent together by express for $8.

THE RURAL ANNUAL FOR 1864

is now ready, and will be sent prepaid, by return mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

THE GENESEE FARMER FOR 1864.

A new volume of the *Genesee Farmer* commences with the January number. Now is the time to subscribe. Only 75 cents a year. A copy of the *Farmer* will be sent free to all who wish to examine it before subscribing.
Address JOSEPH HARRIS,
Rochester, N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fidelio.

WALLACK'S—Naval Engagements—Old English Gentleman.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—A Bull in a China Shop—The Pretty Widow of Mill Hill—Cousin Cherry.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Ticket-of Leave Man.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant—Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereopticon.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Romeo.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00

—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies one year	25 00
The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Major-Gen. Meade arrived in Philadelphia, on a brief leave of absence from the Army of the Potomac, on Sunday morning. He is in good health and in good spirits over the prospects in the field at this time.

The attack by Moseby's force upon the camp of Major Coles' cavalry, in Loudon County, Va., early on Sunday morning, was quite an affair, and the repulse of the rebels was complete. They retreated, leaving seven killed and wounded, of whom three were officers.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Charleston bar on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. No change had taken place in the aspect of affairs since previous advices. Gen. Gillmore continued to throw shells into the city, and on the day before the *Fulton* left twenty were deposited among the warehouses nearest our batteries. The lower part of the town is not inhabitable.

We learn that Gen. Sherman has gone to Memphis. His headquarters hereafter will be at Huntsville, Alabama.

Reënlistments in the West are more general than was anticipated. Every regiment in Gen. Dodge's division in West Tennessee has reënlisted. The Twenty-seventh Ohio arrived at Cincinnati on Saturday night and the Forty-third Ohio on Sunday night. Every day brings home regiments who meet with enthusiastic receptions.

It was ascertained at New-Haven, yesterday, that the quota of Connecticut, under the last call, is full and 500 over.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate yesterday failed of a quorum, and adjourned.

In the Assembly no business of public importance was transacted.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution directing the Advertising Committee to inquire into and report upon the manner of the publication of the proceedings of the Board, and some plan of economy respecting it, and also upon the suggestions contained in the President's Inaugural Address, that publicity should be given to the reasons influencing the action of the Board, as well as the mere record of their acts. Resolutions were also adopted, directing the City Inspector to report the number of loads of street manure received at the various dumping-grounds last year, and requesting the Central Park Board to state why they have given the exclusive use of a small pond in the Park to a skating club. The subject of constructing a storage reservoir in the Croton Valley, recommended by the Croton Board, was recommitted to the Special Committee, to whom it was referred late last year; and that part of the Mayor's message concerning retrenchment and reform in the City Government, and amending the Charter, was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hardy, Ryers and Ottiwell. Communications from the Mayor, nominating Thomas H. Ferris for Inspector of Vessels, *vice* Andrew Sheehan, and Dr. Wm. Murphy for Health Commissioner, *vice* Dr. Jedediah Miller, were referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices. A message from the Mayor accompanying copies of correspondence between the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, Thomas N. Carr, and citizens of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, was referred to the Street Cleaning Committee. The Mayor says Mr. Carr asserts that the $20,000 for contingencies in the City Inspector's Department is purely an election fund; that of the $113,000 used in that department for salaries, $60,000 would amply suffice for all reasonable requirements, and that sinecure offices in the department are abundant. The President announced the standing committees for 1864, and the Board adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M., on Friday.

Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, Ex-Governor of Maryland, who was recently sent to Fortress Monroe, to be forwarded across the lines, returned to Baltimore on Sunday morning in the boat from the Fortress. It will be recollected, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, that this gentleman was arrested several weeks since on the charge of disloyalty—in declining to vote at the recent State election, in consequence of a certain oath being required of him before he would be allowed to exercise the elective franchise. On reaching Fortress Monroe he was detained by Gen. Butler, and on Saturday was unconditionally released by order of the President. We are pleased to learn that Mr Pratt returns home in most excellent health.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted the resolution appointing Commissioners of Deeds, which the Common Council of 1863 adopted just at the close of their sessions, but which, for some reason or other, the Mayor failed to approve. The resolution was soon afterward concurred in by the other Board. The draft of an ordinance submitted by the Mayor, to regulate the passage of vehicles in the narrow streets down town, by requiring the currents of travel to take certain streets going to, and others in coming from the river, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances, when appointed. The Board adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

Mayor Gunther has been presented with a handsome and heavy silver ewer, pair of goblets and salver by the Philadelphia stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company, in which he was, until very recently, a director.

Gov. Brough was inaugurated yesterday at Columbus. In his inaugural address he takes the highest Anti-Slavery grounds. He recommends a heavier tax than did Gov. Tod for the support of soldiers' families.

The Tax Receiver has been unprecedentedly successful in the reception of taxes for the current fiscal year, of the City and county. About $9,500,000 have been paid in to him, or about three-fourths of the whole tax levy of 1863.

The Money Market kept active yesterday. The Stock Market excited on some of the Western Railways and generally firm. Gold and Exchange advanced ½ ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday, but generally held more firmly. Transactions in Whisky and Provisions were extensive at, in most instances, higher prices. Groceries were in moderate request, as were also Hides, Leather, Spices, Fish, Cotton and Tobacco. The freight market was inactive.

The Forty-fourth-street Cattle yards have seldom been as lightly supplied with animals as they were yesterday. The snow-storm West kept the trains back, so that fewer cattle reached Albany, and of those which did get there, many were detained for want of cars, and on account of an accident on the Harlem road. The demand was active for those on sale at an advance of ½c. ℔ ℔., the range being from 8c. to 13c. ℔ ℔. for the meat. A few head of very choice animals could have been sold by themselves at 14c. About 2,000 head were yarded up to Monday night, and at least 1,000 more were back, a portion of which will doubtless be on sale to-day. Sheep and hogs are scarce and higher.

The Payment of Our Army: Coin or Currency—Mr. Brooks' Proposition.

Mr. James Brooks introduced into a caucus of the Democratic and Conservative members of Congress, on Saturday evening, in the capital, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Gold or silver is paid our Ministers, Consuls and Commissioners representing the nation in foreign countries, and gold and silver are received from the people at the Custom-houses in payment of duties; and whereas, the people are taxed to pay capitalists their interest in specie in their investments in the national debt; therefore

Be it Resolved, That the officers, soldiers and sailors in the army and navy should be paid in gold and silver or their equivalents in amount; and

Be it also Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be instructed to prepare amendments to the army and navy bills to this effect.

We need hardly say that the standard which ought to regulate the wages of volunteer soldiers, in any country in which common sense and common prudence exercise any influence on public affairs, is the rate of wages in the labor market. They ought to receive not only what they could receive in any other employment, but as much more as may be considered a compensation for encountering the greater hardships and dangers of a military life. When a man enlists, he thereby declares that he considers the terms satisfactory, and as far as the mere bargain goes, this ends or ought to end the matter. But we believe there is no disposition on the part of our public to hold our soldiers to the letter of an agreement which a change in circumstances has rendered less advantageous to them than when they entered into it. Prices have all risen since the pay of the troops was fixed, and it is, therefore, but just and fair that their pay should also be raised until it bears the proportion above indicated to the rate of wages in the labor-market at home. More than this, we believe there is no disposition on the part of anybody to haggle about the price of our nationality and independence. Everybody is disposed to pay the soldiers anything in reason and that we can afford to pay, and there have never been any soldiers in the world half so well paid, or clad or fed as ours have been, and there has not been the slightest murmur against it from any quarter. What everyone desires now is that their wages should be raised to any point which fair inquiry shall find to be just and suitable. The bounties, we need hardly say, are already so high that they are working mischief and spreading demoralization.

So that in so far as the "Democratic and Conservative" caucus seeks such an increase of the soldier's pay, as shall make it bear the same proportion to the prices of commodities which it bore when the war broke out; or even such further increase as shall induce men to enlist in such numbers as we want them, we are entirely with them. But the resolutions which they passed on Saturday night have an entirely different object in view. A glance at them is sufficient to show that their main purpose is first to embarrass the Government and shake the public credit, and the next, to sow the seeds of discontent in the army. There was not a single man who voted for them who desires to make the military service either more attractive to those who are not in it, or more satisfactory to those who are. The great aim of Hon. James Brooks and his associates during the past two years has been to dissuade men from enlisting, and to induce those who are enlisted not to fight, or to fight badly. They have made so little attempt to conceal their aim, that we doubt if there are ten men in the community who will be so ignorant or so stupid as to suppose these resolutions were dictated by the smallest particle of solicitude touching either the condition of the soldier or of his family.

The preamble is a complete revelation of their purpose, and it is a model piece of absurdity; it does not rise to the rank of sophistry. The fact that our Ministers abroad are paid in gold coin, and that the customs duties are received in gold, and the interest on the national debt is paid in gold, is no more a reason, though it is given as such, for paying our soldiers in gold, or its equivalent, than for quartering a company of infantry in Mr. Brooks' house in New-York. It is all but impossible to sell drafts in Europe at present payable in the United States in anything but gold. Owing to the variations in the exchange, nobody will buy a draft—will take his chance of whatever he may get in currency. Moreover, the salaries of all our Ministers and Consuls were fixed, not since the war began, but many years before it began, and were then notoriously insufficient. They were ill adapted to a scale of prices which prevailed at that time. They were so ill adapted to those which prevail at present throughout Europe that it is well known that American representatives are the worst paid members of the diplomatic body, and the least able to cut the figure that the European public expects from the agents of a first-class Power. To compel them to draw their salaries now in currency, and then buy gold with it to supply their wants, would be equivalent to cutting down their pay by over one-third. This done, not one of them who was not able and willing to live on his private means could stay at his post. We shall say nothing of the loss of national dignity involved in the spectacle of an American Minister hawking bills for his salary about among the brokers, payable in a species of currency which it is the fashion in Europe to decry and distrust. Considerations of this sort have long ceased to have much force in the eyes of American "Conservatives;" their greatest delight in these latter days seems to consist in seeing their country the butt and laughing-stock of foreign cynics and buffoons.

The argument that the soldiers should be paid in coin, because the duties are collected and the interest on the national debt paid in it, is simply a very barefaced suggestion that the Government should commit a very gross fraud. A large portion of the money that it now owes was lent to it on the express condition that the interest should be paid in gold, and that, in order that there might be sure to be gold enough for the purpose, the duties should be collected in gold; so that this, so far from furnishing a reason for paying the soldiers in coin, is a reason of the strongest kind for not doing so. To contract any other obligations payable in gold than those already contracted, of course would be to increase the difficulty of fulfilling the latter, or, in other words, to increase the probability of a breach of faith toward the public creditors. Any such breach, in the present condition of our affairs, would, we need hardly say, be the signal for a financial catastrophe of the first magnitude.

The insinuation at the close of the Brooks preamble, that the public debt has been incurred for the benefit of the "capitalists," and that "the people" are taxed in order to carry out agreements in which they have no interest, bears on it the marks of that detestable demagogic unscrupulousness which was long the curse and disgrace of American politics—which long made our system of government the grief and scandal of all friends of liberty, and which came very near working our own ruin. We may all be thankful as we reflect that the powers of mischief of the men who for so many years made it their stock in trade are now limited to the passage of resolutions in a caucus composed of reckless partisans, without either weight, influence or authority.

The Veteran Soldiers.

The greatest progress which the country is now making in the suppression of the rebellion, is the general, almost unanimous, reënlistment of the veterans of the service, which is now taking place. We may say it is the literal salvation of our armies, and that it is worth more to us than would be an important victory. Viewed in all its aspects, it is the wisest, most successful and strongest feature which has been developed in the conduct of the war. Not alone in view of the numbers of men which it will continue in the service, but in the cheering moral effect it is having on the country; in the rapid promotion of enlistments of fresh volunteers; in the renewed and steadfast faith it engenders in the minds of the people, and in the depressing effect it must have on the minds of the struggling rebels, who are watching with intense eagerness every development of the military situation that brings either hope or discouragement.

This action of our gallant soldiers is one of the most hopeful signs of the end of the war. From every source we learn that their action is not alone induced by the bounties and furloughs which are offered in return; but coupled with these, by an earnest desire to "see the thing through;" by a laudable pride, that, having thus far borne our banner through the storm of war, they may uphold it till not a foe shall dispute its supremacy; and they now also indulge in the belief that the end of their struggles is not far off. If the heroes of scores of hard-fought battles can summon such a faith as this, who is there that cannot join with them in the belief that our success is certain, and that it is probable of accomplishment within the limits of a reasonable time? A recent letter from Richmond to the London *Times* alluded very significantly to the spirit of implicit faith which pervades the people of the North, and the almost total absence of it among the people of the South. The reënlistment of the old soldiers of our armies will increase this faith among us, and prove another source of despair in the Confederacy.

And now that the veterans are coming home, let the treatment extended to them be of the most heartfelt and enthusiastic nature. The country has become accustomed to military pageants, and the march of a regiment through our streets excites not so much interest now as that of a squad of police once did; but toward the returning regiments of veterans, who have resolved to add another three years' term to their record of honorable actions, there should be extended a reception and a welcome such as a truly grateful people gives to the defenders of its lives and property and government. Not alone in public ovations; not alone in the bubbling, evanescent enthusiasm of the street; but at home, in the social circle, everywhere that these gallant men appear, let them know that they are welcome, and that we truly appreciate the immense service they have rendered us. Those who have never seen with what avidity the soldier in the field seeks for and treasures up every word of commendation and encouragement from home, cannot fully appreciate the void of the soldier's heart which aches for the words and smiles and endearments of home and society. So we cannot make too much of them. It will be little recompense enough for the perils which these brave fellows have already encountered, to say nothing of the future. So wherever the uniform of a veteran appears honorably worn, let it be accorded a place, a respect, and a cordial greeting.

Rebel Cotton and Credit.—The London organ of the rebels, (the *Index*,) claims that 130,000 bales of cotton found their way through the blockade to European ports during the last year, and that they sold for upwards of six millions of pounds sterling. Most of this, it is said, was exported on account of private speculators; but had it been, as it should have been, exported and sold for the benefit of the Confederate Government, the rebel agents would have had all the money they could use for the purchase of warlike stores, ships, &c. The *Index* then proposes that in future all this business be conducted for the benefit of the rebel Government and the rebel credit.

We may tell these fellows, however, what they have probably by this time discovered for themselves, that it will be very little cotton they will get out this year, either on public or private account. The largest part of the cotton exported last year was by way of the Rio Grande and by way of Charleston, with lesser quantities through Mobile and Wilmington, while still smaller quantities were shipped from various obscure points along the coast to the West Indies, whence it was transhipped to Europe. Now the great outlets of Charleston and the Rio Grande are in our command; and the rebels in Europe will not get this year from either of these points enough cotton to make shirts for their backs. As regards Wilmington, we lately learned from the intercepted rebel correspondence that at that port hardly a ship could succeed in making its entrance or exit. From Mobile they used to do a flourishing business in running out swift light-draft steamers; but such a very large proportion of these have been captured during the last year or two, that the business has now almost ceased, and our sailors there complain that their chances of taking prizes are painfully limited.

Under these circumstance we fancy that even if the Confederate Government should determine that in future all the profits from the cotton that escapes through the blockade should enure to its own benefit, it will not make much money; and if the £3,200,000 which the rebel Government owes in Europe, and which is "represented by 260,000 bales of cotton," is not paid up until that amount of cotton runs the blockade, the holders of its bonds have not a very bright prospect before them.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

What is the Responsibility of the General-in-Chief—How Gen. Halleck Was Appointed—Who Conducts the War—A Correspondent's Criticism on the Battle of Fredericksburgh.

The Beeches, January, 1864.

Yes, gentle reader—I hope friendly reader—you and I have arrived at 1864, and the war is not ended! The bells are striking the lapse of time. They are tolling to their graves the departed dead and the living mourner. You will be a strange being, in these times, if, in that departed year, you have not wept over some one. You will be stranger yet, if you have not learned to sympathize with those who have. If so, then you and I can afford to speak of our public servants in that spirit of charity and forbearing which grief and suffering teach every human heart. I would do no injustice, and yet I feel that some inquiry into the conduct of our military affairs is due to the people and to the Government. Congress felt so, and raised a Committee on the Conduct of the War. The people feel so, and are constantly inquiring why this and that affair was not more warily conducted? The Secretary of the Treasury feels that more economy is needed to avoid financial difficulties. I have before me the notes of an officer, showing the most remarkable wastage in the Quartermaster's Department; not by corrupt or willful misconduct, but for want of foresight and prudence. I have just received another letter from a very intelligent gentleman in New England, holding Gen. Halleck to his responsibility for some of the blunders of the war. I shall quote some paragraphs of this letter for the purpose of answering, or getting others to answer the question, How far is the General-in-Chief of the army responsible for the conduct of the war? I think *that* is a difficult question. The practical military conduct of the war is carried on by Messrs. Lincoln, Stanton and Halleck, jointly; but how far any one of them may be strictly responsible will probably never be known. When McClellan was Commander-in-Chief, a terrible blunder and disaster took place at Ball's Bluff; but the most searching inquiry has never disclosed who was really responsible for that affair. No one supposes Mr. Lincoln had anything to do with it. Was it McClellan? or Stone, or the gallant but unfortunate Baker? Stone was imprisoned for that or some other cause, but no evidence has been furnished that he was not as innocent as either of the others. One fact was shown clearly, that it was *the want of proper boats for crossing*, which occasioned the loss. And the real question is, who is responsible for furnishing the means of transportation, or seeing that it is furnished? That is a vital question in an army. The want of transportation delayed Rosecrans; and let me tell you, reader, that the mismanagement now going on *will delay Grant also*. I understand Grant is not making the roads, but that they are made by independent officers, and the soldiers are not employed on them. It is to this *want of responsibility* to which the criticism of my correspondent tends. It is a vital point.

I know less of Gen. Halleck than of any man who has risen to eminence in the war. I never heard his name till it appeared as Major-General in the army. He was appointed General-in-Chief in consequence of difference of opinion between Pope and McClellan, as to the movements of their respective armies consequent upon the Peninsula campaign. Pope was opposed to McClellan's plans. Whether Halleck's appointment was made for merit or seniority, I never inquired. *One* thing I notice in his reports, and the same is true of most of the Generals, a desire to get rid of responsibility. I think this proceeds from the *divided distribution* of authority at Washington. My New-England correspondent seems to have examined details with much more care than I could, and he says: "Somebody is in fault, terribly, egregiously—who is it?" He gives the battle of Fredericksburgh as an illustration, and inquires:

> "Have you, Sir, looked carefully into the history of the Fredericksburgh affair? I know how liable to error are military criticisms, through ignorance of *all the facts*, but in presence of evidence, definite and indisputable, common sense asserts, without presumption, the privilege of judgment. *If*, in such a case, defeat has followed, *of necessity*, the commission or omission of acts which could cause or avert disaster, the public has a right to condemn *whomsoever controlled the situation*.
>
> Apply these postulates to the Commander-in-Chief, in connection with the operations immediately preceding the Fredericksburgh tragedy, and we may judge, upon the maxim *ex uno disce omnes*, of that officer's probable merit, in the later prosecution of the war. The history of Gen. Halleck's part in that sad business, fortunately rests upon his own testimony before the Congressional Committee; and if my memory does not greatly deceive me, was substantially as follows:
>
> Shortly after Gen. Burnside assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. H. visited its head quarters, where was submitted to him Gen. B.'s project of proceeding to Falmouth, (a three days' march,) crossing the Rappahannock, and occupying the heights. Gen. H. promised consent, provided the President approved it, and *then and there* wrote an order to the proper officer for the requisite pontoons. He returned to Washington the same evening, obtained the President's sanction, and thereupon ordered Gen. B. to advance *forthwith*.
>
> Here, it would seem, Gen. Halleck considered his responsibility at an end; and that upon subordinates charged with providing the means of crossing the river, as well as upon Gen. Burnside himself, that responsibility *thenceforward exclusively rested*. Apparently, he did not concern himself to inquire, before or after issuing the order, whether the pontoons could be procured in time, or to stimulate the activity of his agents in forwarding them. On the contrary, he insists that it belonged to Gen. Burnside to have sent on one of his staff, if he desired to hasten these preparations. To this Gen. B. replies, that he had been only five days in command; was probably less familiar than any other corps commander with the general condition of the army; and that his time was necessarily so engrossed in arrangements for so momentous an operation, that he had a right to expect every possible coöperation from Washington.
>
> If in a crisis so solemn the scruples of official etiquette were permitted to set limits to the zeal of the Chief of the army, can any censure be too harsh or punishment too severe? For a far less crime was Admiral Byng shot upon his own quarter-deck. Would it have been anything beyond the exercise of very ordinary prudence, such as every man uses in his private business, to have suspended the order to march until assured that the pontoons were well on their way? Would it have derogated from official dignity to have *diligently labored* to expedite them? Would Napoleon or Wellington have thought it beneath their attention?
>
> Instead of these obvious precautions, that doomed army was hurried blindly forward, to await during three fatal weeks the tardy pontoons; which time the enemy, following our march down the river, so improved, as to render the heights impregnable and their attack an act of supreme and cruel folly.
>
> In view of the above facts, is it difficult to account for Beauregard's escape from Corinth, or the repulse of Rosecrans at Chickamauga? How many more victims are we to permit to be sacrificed by the ignorance and self-sufficiency of official dignitaries? Revolutionary France found the secret of success in the alternative presented to her Generals—victory or the guillotine. Nearly half a century ago I heard Rufus King say in the Senate, in relation to Gen. St. Clair, that the Romans required of a General not only that he should be brave and skillful, but that he should be *felix*. How far has Gen. Halleck fulfilled these conditions?"

So far, my correspondent. I shall only add this question—Where is the man to put in his place?

A Veteran Observer.

THE FAR WEST.

A Great Snow-Storm—Emigration from the East to the Gold Regions—Military and Political Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE GREAT SNOW-STORM.

After an absence of some weeks, I return to find this city just emerging from the snow. A terrible Northwester prevailed here some days since, and brought with it snow in quantities unparalleled in this region. The memory of the "oldest inhabitant," or of "any other man" runneth not back to such an event. The average depth of the snow from the mountains east to Western Illinois would not be less than eighteen inches in this latitude, and north of this it must be much deeper. The drifts have been enormous. All communication, East or West, has been interrupted for over a week. The State mails have all been delayed. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Road was blockaded for several days, one or two trains been closed in drifts for that period. The result has been, that the business of the road is disarranged, and all trains have been more or less delayed. The freight business of this road is enormous. On my late trip, I noticed that the cold spell had made great havoc with the hogs, hundreds of whom died on the road with the cold. In Kansas, and on the plains, much damage has been done and suffering caused by this sudden and terrible storm. A number of trains were on their way in from New-Mexico, Colorado and Idaho. We cannot yet tell the results; but it is certain that men and cattle have perished in large numbers. The pecuniary damage is very great—more than it would be in ordinary seasons, as merchants, traders and freighters have all been preparing for the enormous emigration which the early Spring will see set in to the new Mountain Territories.

GREAT EMIGRATION WESTWARD.

People East have but little idea as yet of the wondrous development since 1858, when the Georgia and Kansas companies of prospectors discovered the "color" at the point where now stands Denver City. Since that time, five new territories have been organized, the population of which to-day is not less than 200,000. The entire white population of the auriferous territories of the Union as now organized—New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, Dakotah, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and Washington, embracing an area of over a billion square miles, cannot be less than 350,000. With the exception of New Mexico and Utah, this population has almost entirely emigrated to these territories—the new West—since '58, and over one half of it since '60. Since the war begun, the emigration has been immense. I do not believe that less than 25,000 persons crossed the State of Kansas during the last eighteen months, for the purpose of locating in the Mountain and Pacific Territories of the Union. A large proportion of this emigration has been caused by the convulsions of the past three years. When the Copperhead triumph in the new Territory of Idaho, by which a delegate of that stripe was elected, is remembered, it will be readily seen what I mean. From Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska, much of the sympathizing element has been eliminated to seek a new home beyond (as it fondly hopes) the penalties of conflict, and the duty required by the draft. A large number of deserters are also in these territories. Such a population might readily cause alarm; but the glorious check given to the rebel movements for the seizure of the Mountain Territory which were inaugurated in the New Mexican campaign, and the consequent security and consolidation of the loyal power, has removed this dread. Now, these men work better than they know. Fleeing from loyalty and duty, these rude emigrants wrest from the primal granite and the bosom of the mother-mountains those auriferous treasures which shall strengthen the new Union; and, in their cowardly retreat, are but the pioneers of the grandest nationhood that ever crystallized itself into democratic forms.

But to leave enthusiasms. The war has given by one method and another an immense impetus to the development of the Far West. Everywhere it is evident the bowels of the cordilleras teems with wealth. The changes in the border population bring great results. The Spring will see a vast wave of emigration flowing westward. It were well if Congress is wise enough to appreciate the necessity of developing and directing, or at least indicating. If we are wise and liberal our great cities need not be longer overrun by the festering viciousness of Europe. The people who make mobs in New-York become in the West an important basic element upon which to found empires. Let us be wise. The wise must help the unwise to grow. Let us, therefore, take measures to direct as well as increase the great current of European emigration. Millions can find homes and independence in the new States and Territories of the West. In so doing we shall see the country grow to a position such as the fairest dream of Utopian thinkers has as yet but faintly compassed. The great, vast Continental Republic, dimly perceived by the early Revolutionists, felt by Jefferson, Franklin, Adams and the others; dwarfed and obscured since by the huge idol Slavery reared; but which is now looming up through the red mists of war and growing in the mirage of the revolutionary tempest, at last is seen to be a stupendous possibility.

KANSAS AFFAIRS—MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

Affairs in this State, military, civil, social and political, are quiescent at present. The cauldron only simmers. The prospective appointment of Gen. Curtis over the revived Department of Kansas is very gratifying to a majority of the people, as is also the reported change at St. Louis. But little danger is now apprehended from a renewal of rebel bushwhacking on an extensive scale, though a very considerable amount of trouble will arise in the efforts at suppressing the disorders and marauding bands on both sides of the border. We are weeding out this class here by enlistments. But one thing is essential to the securing of peace to Western Missouri and Kansas, and that is, a very vigorous administration in Arkansas and the Indian Territory, so that the rebels may not have either time, opportunity, nor chance to organize for raids into this section.

It is believed that the proposed changes in departments and commanders will secure this. With Kansas, Colorado, (possibly New-Mexico,) the Indian Territory, and two tiers of Western counties in Arkansas, under the administration of Gen. Curtis and the energetic lead of Gen. Blunt in the field, the last remnants of Hindman's and Price's army will soon be swept away, while Gen. Rosecrans will hold Missouri and the balance of Arkansas firm to the Union. It would not be a bad idea to put Illinois under Old Rosey. Egypt would then get her deserts.

Gen. Ewing is still at Kansas City. The Tenth Kansas infantry, Col. Wm. Weer, is ordered to Alton, Ill., where it will be on duty at the Military Penitentiary. It has been doing duty at Fort Leavenworth. Col. Charles R. Jennison, of the Fifteenth Kansas cavalry, has been detailed as Post Commandant. A portion of his regiment are garrisoning it. Three companies left this morning for Kansas City, under Lieut.-Col. G. H. Hoyt. Some marauding bands rendered this necessary. In this regiment are included all of the scouts and men known hitherto as "Red Legs." Col. Hoyt was formerly their Captain. His Lieutenant is now Captain of a company. These men know every foot of the border, and will prove invaluable, it is believed, in hunting the remnants of bushwhacking gangs still left in Western Missouri. They are under good discipline, well drilled, and from their commander down are anxious to prove that the reports of their lawlessness is unfounded. There are several battalions of cavalry on the border, including the Ninth and Eleventh Kansas, the First and Fourth cavalry Missouri State militia. At Fort Scott there are three companies of the Ninth Kansas and Third Wisconsin cavalry, two of the Twelfth Kansas infantry, and one of the Eighteenth Iowa, with a section of a battery. Recruiting for another colored regiment is in progress. It is to be known as the Tenth United States colored volunteer infantry, and will rendezvous at this post. Officers have been quite successful so far. The snow, by stopping all work on the railroad and streets, will make colored recruits plenty.

RAILROADS.

Work has been suspended on the Kansas Valley Pacific Road, as also on the road from this point to Lawrence. The iron for forty miles was some time since shipped on the *Majors* for Wyandot. The boat grounded and now lies in the middle of the Missouri, ten miles below. This is quite unfortunate for our railroad interest. The contractors are endeavoring to procure trains to take the iron off and thus tranship to destination. This city is moving most earnestly in endeavoring to secure an eastern connection direct to a point on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. That corporation has agreed to finish grading such a road and stock it, provided our citizens raise $300,000. This has been done, and if the weather moderates, early in the Spring will see cars running from Cameron, 40 miles east of St. Joseph, to the terminus opposite Leavenworth.

Lawrence is recovering rapidly from the effects of its terrible calamity. All of its merchants have recommenced business in temporary storehouses, and the citizens are bringing their families home. A telegraph is now in operation, and a daily paper—the *Tribune*—is published. The proprietor, John Speer, lost two sons in the massacre, and had his office and building destroyed. He is one of the old pioneers, having issued the first Free State paper in Kansas, and passed through all the trying times of '55 and '56. Such enterprise is worthy of commendation and support.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Politics threaten to occupy an undue share of attention in this State for the next twelve months. The reversion of Senator Lane's seat is to be hotly contested. It will be vacant on the 4th of March, 1865. Next Winter is the usual time for election, but it is surmised an effort will be made to frustrate the result by an election this Winter. Gov. Carney, who was nominated to the Executive chair by the strenuous exertions of Gen. Lane, against the advice and consent of many of his warmest friends, is now the principal candidate against the Senator, who is now in the field for reëlection. It is also reported that the Hon. M. F. Conway may be a candidate against Lane. He will receive an earnest support, but will be sacrificed. The friends of the Governor promise him aid. Lane seems to be the strongest man so far. There is, however, evidently growing up a strong combination against him. The Senator is too powerful. His enemies are numerous. If there was a man of as much practical ability as himself, possessed with a good share of his energy, and acknowledged to be of a higher moral character, in the State and before the people, the task of defeating Gen. Lane might be easier. The contest will practically be between Gen. Lane and Gov. Carney. The Legislature meets the first Tuesday in January. Its session will be the scene of numberless intrigues, and the coming campaign will be hotly contested. Charges of corruption of every conceivable degree and malfeasance of all description will be bandied about. It will be disgraceful enough to sicken the State, I fear, but may do good in the long run. Our State politics need an emetic, and, in the effort of the Governor to forestall the Senator, may obtain the needful treatment.

MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN ARKANSAS.

From the District of the Frontier we have late dates. The telegraph has already told you of the gallant defeat of Quantrell's assassins at the Arkansas by Capt Spillman, of the Third regiment, Indian brigade. It is not believed that marauders will be enabled to cross the Arkansas. Col. Wm. A. Phillips is now in command of the territory, and when less strongly supported he kept them at bay.

Everything is quiet at Fort Smith, headquarters of the District of the Frontier. The town is busy. Sutlers occupy the principal stores. The streets are thronged with refugees. A late letter I received from there says:

> "The streets are crowded with butternut refugees and clumsy recruits for the Second Arkansas cavalry. This regiment is about full; its ranks were swelled considerably by the arrival of about two hundred Arkansians, under Col. Monroe, that have fought their way from rebeldom to get within our lines. These men were conscripted into the rebel service, and evidently do not like the honor of fighting for Jeff. and keeping themselves at the same time. I have no doubt that most of them are zealously loyal to the Government.
>
> Yesterday a full company of 'Mountain Feds' came in and joined the Second Kansas cavalry. These men, with a bravery and endurance that cannot be too well appreciated, have lain in the mountains for more than a twelve-month, and been pursued and treated more as beasts than men, yet their love of a united nationality and attachment to their country's cause has never permitted them to waver for a month. I believe that there is as much loyalty in Arkansas to-day as in our neighbor State."

The forces at Fort Smith and vicinity are the Second Kansas cavalry, Major Hopkins; Second Arkansas infantry, Col. Greene; the Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, Col. Moonlight; the First and Second Kansas, Cols. Williams and Crawford; the Eighteenth Iowa, and battalions of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, Maj. Calkins, and Twelfth Kansas infantry, Maj. Kennedy. The Second Kansas battery, Capt. Smith; Eighth Indiana, Capt. Rabb, and a battery of howitzers is also there. At Van Buren, Col. Thos. Bowen, Thirteenth Kansas, commands a brigade, consisting of Thirteenth Kansas, two battalions of Third Wisconsin cavalry, and Third Kansas battery, Hopkins. The First Arkansas infantry, Col. [illegible], is at Waldron, 60 miles south. The First Arkansas cavalry and battery are at Fayetteville, 60 miles north.

Col. Phillips has the Indian brigade, three regiments, with the Sixth Kansas cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Campbell at Fort Blunt and on the line of the Arkansas.

Recruiting is proceeding briskly. Maj.-Gen. Blunt is at Fort Smith, acting as Recruiting Commissioner. He has about 300 men for the Eleventh regiment United States Colored Volunteers. Gen. Blunt is paying especial attention to the organization. Officers and men are being selected with great care. Capt. Steele, Twelfth Kansas, has received the nomination as Lieutenant-Colonel, and will be examined at St. Louis. Capt. H. R. Neal, of the Thirteenth is nominated to the Majorship.

The health of the command is excellent. Refugees constantly arrive from Northern Texas, and several hundred have enlisted. All are anxious to have Gen. Blunt restored to a field command, and put in motion against Price and his ragged remnants.

The strong Union sentiment in Arkansas is a most encouraging and healthy sign. That State will be restored to the Union within sixty days, free and loyal. Col. Cloud, of the Second Kansas, one of the most vigorous officers on the border, spoke in this city a few nights since. He is on his way to Washington to have settled a question of rank. Col. Cloud has scoured the country between the Territory and Little Rock, and knows the people's sentiments thoroughly. The "Feds" are largely in the majority and unflinchingly radical. They are for obliterating slavery's last trace. Gen. Gantt, Col. Johnson, and others are doing yeoman's service. Thus return the "wayward sisters," "disenthralled, regenerated, redeemed." R. J. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish all information in his possession touching the arrest and incarceration of certain soldiers of the Ninth Minnesota regiment by the military authorities of Missouri, at Jefferson City. Mr. Wilkinson said a negro had come into the camp and told the soldiers that he was a freedman, and that his former master, a rebel, had gone into the service of the Confederate Government. He also said that by permission of the commander of the post, Gen. Brown, his wife and children were imprisoned for the purpose of being taken South for sale. These soldiers of the Ninth Minnesota, having been recently sent down there, considered this an outrage, and about forty of them started out for their rescue. Reaching the depot, they found a train of cars there with the passengers all on board. They took the women and children out of the hands of the traders, and delivered them over to the husband. Hereupon forty of the soldiers were arrested, thrown into prison, and remain there now.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Union,) remarked that scores of soldiers had been confined in dungeons in Missouri for hurrahing for "Jim Lane." Some of them were afterward released, and the Colonel, by whose orders they were imprisoned, was himself made to hurrah for "Jim Lane." The subject introduced by the Senator from Minnesota is now undergoing investigation by the Legislature of Missouri. The officers appointed by Gov. Gamble are the offenders. The soldiers of Missouri are unconditional Union men. The officers, under the Gamble *régime*, are sympathizers with treason.

Mr. Brown, of Missouri, (Union,) would venture the assertion that no State, in its military affairs, had been as badly managed as his own. He had received communications setting forth the facts in regard to this case, and they confirm the statements made by Senators, and they further show that it is only part and parcel of the programme which has prevailed there for more than a year past. He could also indorse the statements of the Senator from Kansas in regard to the warfare which has been made in the State upon the Free-Soilers. It has not been done alone by the Gamble dynasty, but is sanctioned and urged on by the military commander of the United States in that department, Gen. Schofield. He trusted the Senate would review the whole subject and take proper action upon it.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Wilson, of Mass., (Union) for the expulsion of Mr. Davis, of Ky., (Dem.) being in order,

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Union) said he hoped it would be postponed, though for himself he was prepared now to vote for the expulsion of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Howard, of Mich., (Union) was opposed to taking up the resolution at present. It was a grave question. It was important to the Senator from Kentucky, and to the good name and fame of the body, and to future history, that the subject should receive careful consideration. He hoped it would lie over a few days, as it was his intention to say a few words upon it. It is a grave and deeply important matter, as the Senator from Kentucky will discover when it comes before the Senate.

Mr. Davis was well aware of the gravity of the resolution he had offered, and of the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts. He was not surprised to hear the Senator from Kansas announce his purpose to vote for his expulsion. The resolutions which he had submitted were laid upon the Senate table on the 5th inst., and every one has had an opportunity to see them. The Senator from Massachusetts, on Friday, drew up an indictment against me, embodying a resolution requiring my expulsion. I am, as it were, under arrest, not exactly a military, but still a sort of arrest. I am entitled to a seat on this floor, or I am not. That is the question I want decided by the Senate to-day. If the Senate were not prepared for the discussion, I would be willing to postpone the matter; but I presume that every Senator here, like the Senator from Kansas, is prepared to vote upon the subject. It is a matter of injustice that I should be left suspected before the Senate. The Senator from Massachusetts avows he has undertaken this matter without consultation; that solitary and alone he put this ball in motion against me. The Senator from Michigan avows his intention to say something. Be it so. I suppose other Senators will have something to say. There will, therefore, be ample time during the debate for Senators to study the import of the resolution. Senators can well conceive the position in which I am placed. I only ask justice, and that Senators shall act to me as they would that others should act to them. I hope the Senate will consider the subject at once.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, (Union,) thought the Senate should consider the subject at once in justice to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Union,) concurred with the Senator from Maryland.

The Senate resolved to consider the resolution.

Mr. Davis, not wishing to force the matter upon the Senators until they were fully prepared, moved that the resolutions of Mr. Wilson be made the special order for Wednesday, at one o'clock.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, were submitted by Mr. Henderson.

They declare, first, that slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall not exist in the United States; second, that Congress, whenever a majority of the members elected to each House shall deem it necessary, may propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislature of a majority of the several States, shall call a convention for procuring amendments which in either case shall be voted to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification be proposed by Congress.

DEATH OF SENATOR BOWDEN.

Mr. Carlisle announced in appropriate terms the death of Mr. Bowden, and moved the usual resolutions of condolence, and that the Senators wear crape for thirty days, and, as a further mark of respect, that the Senate adjourn.

Messrs. Willey and Wilson followed in appropriate eulogies.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 11.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Elliott, of Mass, (Union,) introduced a bill relating to pilots and pilotage.

Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the payment for the loss or destruction of property of loyal citizens by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

Mr. Fenton introduced a bill for the construction of a military and postal railway between Washington and New-York.

Mr. Arnold, of Ill., (Union,) introduced a bill for the construction of a ship canal, uniting the Mississippi with the Northern Lakes.

Mr. Wilder, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a bill requiring the ascertainment of the damages sustained at Lawrence and other places in Kansas by guerrilla raids.

Many bills on a large variety of subjects, in addition to the above, were also introduced and referred.

MISS DICKINSON IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Pike, of Maine, (Union,) offered a resolution, granting the use of the hall of the House of Representatives to Miss Anna E. Dickinson to deliver an address to increase the funds of the Freedman's Aid Association.

Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion lost, by Yeas 48, Nays 79.

The resolution was then adopted.

THE FRAUDS IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Fernando Wood, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Accusations seriously affecting the official integrity of Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, in the discharge of his duties, while in command of New-Orleans, have been publicly made; and whereas, other military officers have been charged with delinquency, oppressive conduct and conniving at frauds; and, whereas, it is stated there have been collusions for military supplies in the Military and Naval Departments; and whereas, recent disclosures show that in the Custom-house of New-York, and other branches of the Treasury Department, the revenue law has been defrauded and treasonable aid given to disunionists; and whereas, it is apparent that general demoralization and incapacity pervade the Executive branch of the Government to an extent which calls for the interposition and preventive legislation of Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed to investigate and ascertain the foundation for these accusations, with power to send for persons and papers, to take testimony under oath, to make recommendation of necessary reforms, and to report at any time.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved to lay the proposition on the table.

The motion was agreed to by the following vote: yeas, 77; nays, 62.

Yeas.—Messrs Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Broomall, Brown of Western Virginia, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Cresswell, Dawis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Higbee, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Morton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Schenck, Scofield, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

Nays—Messrs. William J Allen, Ancona, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawes, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Fenton, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Hall, Harding, Herrick, Holman, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Orth, Pendleton, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Robinson, Rogers, Ross, Scott, Smith, Stebbins, Steele of New-York, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Washburne of Illinois, C. A. White, J. W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Yeaman.

On motion of Mr. Fenton, a resolution was adopted that the charges of official misconduct in the New-York Custom-house, and the alleged shipment of contraband supplies, be referred to the Committee on Public Expenditure.

BOUNTIES TO BLACK TROOPS.

Mr. Broomall offered the following:

Whereas, the burdens of government should be made to fall nearly as equal as possible on all parts of the country; and whereas, the Southern portion has contributed but little in means and money toward the support of the Government; and whereas, for every black man enlisted in the South some man from the overburdened North will be exempted from the draft; and whereas, the only way to effect this is to get the black man; it is therefore duly declared to be the sense of this House that the Government should use strenuous efforts to procure those used as slaves in rebel territory by giving them full pay and bounties as to other soldiers, and guarantee them freedom at once on enlistment.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he would move to lay the resolution on the table, unless the gentleman would allow him to amend by conscripting all the blacks in the land.

The House refused to lay the proposition on the table by the following vote: Yeas, 61; Nays, 73.

Yeas—Messrs. William J. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Blair of Western Virginia, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Chanler, Clay, Cox, Creswell, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Finck, Ganson, Garfield, Grider, Griswold, Hall, Harding, Herrick, Holman, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, McKenney, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Robinson, Rogers, Ross, Smith, Steele of New-York, Strouse, Sweat, Tracy, C. A. White, J. W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Yeaman.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, A. W. Clark, F. Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Higby, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Moorhead, Morris of New-York, A. Myers, L. Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Perham, Pike, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Scofield, Shannon, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

REIMBURSEMENT OF SOLDIERS FOR LOSSES.

On motion of Mr. Ancona, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of the soldiers of the money withheld for the loss of clothing, &c., thrown away in the exigencies of the service by the command of their officers.

REIMBURSEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for the expenses she incurred in calling out her militia during the rebel invasion.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

DEATH OF SENATOR BOWDEN.

A message was here received from the Senate announcing the death of Senator Bowden.

Mr. Brown, of West Virginia, (Union,) delivered a eulogy on the private and public character of the deceased.

The usual resolutions of respect were then passed, and as a further mark of respect the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

There was not a quorum present and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented the annual statement of unclaimed deposits and dividends in the Merchants' Exchange Bank. Deposits, $21,421; dividends, $30,879. Adjourned.

THE CHESAPEAKE AFFAIR.

Examination of the Pirates.

Halifax, Monday, Jan. 11.

In the examination of Almon, Keith and Smith, before the Police Court, to-day, Mr. Hutt, the policeman, testified that he showed Almon the warrant, which he held in his left hand during the attempt to arrest. As soon as he saw Wade in the boat, he made for him, and called to them to stop, but the crowd shouted "Go on." He then pointed a pistol, and the boat began to back, when Almon seized his arm. Keith tried to get possession of the pistol. He was also seized by Smith. During the scuffle the boat moved off. He did not intend to fire. He was prevented from making the arrest through the interference of these men.

The City Marshal testified that warrants were issued by the Mayor and given to Mr. Hutt. He was present, and corroborates Hutt's statement. He also called to the boat to stop, which it did, until urged to proceed by the crowd.

The case was continued.

St. John, N. B., Monday, Jan. 11.

In the *Chesapeake* case to-day, Charles Waters testified that he attended a meeting in St. John, at which Capt. Parker, Robinson, Zely, McKenny, and others were present. Capt. Parker said he wanted a crew to go to New-York to capture a vessel; he stated that he had a commission from the Confederate Government, and the witness understood the crew was to be engaged for the Confederate service. This closes the evidence for the prosecution.

The Court then adjourned until Friday.

The Maryland Legislature.

Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 11.

The Senate of Maryland to-day passed a resolution appointing a Committee to wait on the President to protest against the operations of Gen. Birney in seizing slaves in Maryland. The House refused to concur by a vote of 27 to 26—20 members not voting.

From Cairo.

Cairo, Monday, Jan. 11.

The steamer *Commercial*, from Memphis, has arrived with 355 bales of cotton for New-York and 100 for St. Louis.

It is rumored that Forrest has been reinforced, and contemplates an attack on Memphis.

The Quota of Connecticut.

New-Haven, Monday, Jan. 11.

From returns received at the office of the Paymaster-General of this State, it is conclusively shown that the quota of Connecticut, under the last call of the President, has been filled, and that there is a surplus of 500. Meanwhile, the Thirtieth Connecticut regiment is being recruited, and enlistments, both in the field and at home, are progressing rapidly.

The Government Loan.

Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 11.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $2,220,250 Five-Twenties to-day. Deliveries of bonds are made to Dec. 15th. The sales for the last week were over $12,000,000. Less than $40,000,000 remain unsold.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. N. J. Jackson, U. S. A.; Count Moohanoff, Russia; Marcus P. Norton, Troy; Geo. L. Royce and family, Vermont, and Wm. Sheriff, Colorado, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. A. Van Vechten, Albany; Col. W. D. Warren and wife, Washington; Col. F. O. Seaver, U. S. Volunteers; Lyman Klapp, Providence, and Capt. John Gallagher and wife, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Col. W. T. Bennett, U. S. A.; J. T. Lockwood, Buffalo; M. J. Murphy, St. Louis, and R. B. Norton, Norwich, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Telegraphic Chess Match.

An interesting trial of skill through the medium of the electric telegraph was initiated last evening between an association of amateurs holding their meetings at No. 189 Bowery, New-York, and known as the "Paulsen Chess Club," and the Chess Club of Philadelphia. On the present occasion the Philadelphians are represented by three of their ablest players, Messrs. Whiteman, Kricheln and Thomas, and the New-Yorkers by Messrs. Benzinger, Johnston and Chemier. The preliminaries having been agreed upon and New-York having won the "toss" for first move, their Committee assembled at the office of the People's Telegraph, No. 21 Wall-street, where the Philadelphia players were represented by Mr. Myron J. Hazeltine as umpire, at 7 o'clock precisely. The latter gentlemen also met in consultation at the Philadelphia terminus, Mr. S. W. Walker acting as umpire in behalf of the Paulsen Club. A dispatch having arrived expressing the readiness of the Philadelphians to commence play, "1 P to K 4" was sent forward as the first move for New-York. "1 P to K 4" was instantly returned from Philadelphia, when the game progressed in the following manner. We should premise, by the way, that a special stipulation was introduced into the agreement providing that fifteen minutes should be the extreme limit permitted for the consideration of any one move:

NEW YORK.	PHILADELPHIA.
1. P to K, 4	1. P to K, 4
2. Kt to K B, 3	2. Kt to Q B, 3
3. B to Q Kt, 5	3. P to Q R, 3
4. B to R, 4	4. Kt to K B, 3
5. P to Q, 4	5. P takes P
6. P to K, 5	6. Kt to K, 5
7. Castles	7. B to K, 2
8. Kt takes P	8. K Kt to B, 4
9. Kt to K B, 5	9. Castles
10. K B takes Kt	10. Q P takes B
11. Kt takes B ch	11. Q takes Kt
12. B to K B, 4	12. B to K B, 4
13. Kt to B, 3	13. Q R to Q
14. Q to K, 2	14. Kt to K, 3

The time agreed upon for adjournment, 10½ o'clock, having now arrived, further hostilities were postponed until 7 o'clock P. M. this day, when it is expected that the contest will, in all probability, be decided in the course of the evening.

The Late Archbishop.

In reply to an invitation from the Very Rev Administrator of the Diocese, the following telegraphic dispatch was received from the Secretary of State:

Washington, Jan. 5, 1864.

Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, Administrator of the Diocese of New-York:

Very Rev. and Dear Sir: I regret more deeply than I can express that indispensable official engagements will deprive me of the sad satisfaction of attending the obsequies of the late Archbishop, and thus manifesting, in the only way now possible, the respect and affection which I have so long cherished toward him as a faithful friend, a pious prelate, a loyal patriot, a great and a good man.

W. H. SEWARD.

The following reply was received from Hon. Horatio Seymour, in answer to a similar invitation:

State of New York, Executive Department,
Albany, Jan. 5, 1864.

Very Rev. Dear Sir: I have received your announcement of the death of Archbishop Hughes, and your invitation to attend his funeral. As the Legislature has just assembled, it is not possible for me to leave the Capital of the State. I regret it is not in my power to show, by my attendance, my respect for the memory of one of the marked men of our country. The life-long labors of the late Archbishop will tell for a long period upon the literature, the religion and the charitable institutions of our land. In a few years the City of New-York will be adorned by a magnificent Cathedral, the broad foundations of which were laid under his supervision and care. So, too, in the future will the interests of learning, religion, and charity be built upon the groundworks which he has established during his long and laborious life. The progress of events and the growth of our country will not throw his memory into the shade, but they will develop and make more clear his influence upon the social condition of our people.

Truly yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, Administrator of the Diocese of New-York.

Frozen to Death.—A young man named Wm. G. Ketcham, son of Mr. E. Ketcham, proprietor of a livery stable in Love-lane, died at Durland's hotel, in Jamaica, on Sunday evening, in consequence of the cold. He had been driving a party to Hempstead, where they took supper. On the return he became stupefied, and the lines were taken by some one of the party. On arriving at the hotel, Ketcham was taken into the bar-room, and although every effort was made to resuscitate him, he expired in about one hour thereafter. The deceased leaves a wife, but no children.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Colds Without Fail.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.
Costs only 25 Cents.

Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO.,
And all Druggists.

Miss Mina Geary, the Talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

Kendall & Co.:

Gentlemen: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired.

MINA GEARY,
Dec. 23, 1863. No. 52 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a stimulating extract, prepared from roots, flowers and herbs. It is put up in boxes containing two bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, and the other for morning use as a dressing. Sold by all druggists. KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff is too well known to need long-winded notices. Those who use it (and they are legion) are living witnesses that it is the best key for diseases of the head. In family boxes, 25 cents, by all druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
Hicks & Company, No. 460 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray Hair and Whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull, dead black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S MINNEHAHA HAIR GLOSS, unexcelled in keeping the hair in curl.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.

HOYT'S EXCELSIOR TOILET POWDER imparts beauty to the complexion, smoothness to the skin and preserves youthfulness of appearance. Sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES. Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

The Bellevue or Perfected Stereoscope, sliding focus and field-piece, accommodating all eyes, costs but $2; with 12 views $5. Liberal discount to dealers. HENRY CRAIG, 335 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Winter Hats and Caps at White's.—Military Goods, and a large stock of Furs for ladies and gentlemen, at cost, No. 216 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

DIED.

Coles.—At Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, Edwin Butler, son of Edwin S. and Sarah Townsend Coles, in the 4th year of his age.

Cumming.—On Monday, Jan. 11, Charles L., third son of Robert L. and Marion H. Cumming, aged 3 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, No. 329 West 34th-st., New-York.

Doyle.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 10, Theodore Doyle, aged 26 years.

Officers and members of Empire Lodge No. 64, I. O. O. F., are requested to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, this day, (Tuesday,) 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 188 Mercer-st. By order.

JAMES SADLIER, N. G.

Elliott.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 9, Margaret, wife of Capt. Samuel Elliott.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 231 Park-av., second door from Clinton-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Fairchild.—On Sunday, the 10th inst., after a painful and lingering illness, Egbert N. Fairchild, formerly of Ogdensburgh, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Harris.—On Monday, Jan. 11, George Harris, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 West 14th-st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment on Thursday morning.

Harvey.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, after a short illness, Abby C., beloved wife of Thomas I. Harvey, and youngest daughter of John C. and Ann Gale, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 191 West 28th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Lake.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 10, Mrs. Mary Lake, relict of Daniel W. Lake, formerly of Staten Island, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Moravian Church, Staten Island, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, upon the arrival of the 10 o'clock boat from New-York.

McCurdy.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 9, of consumption, Miss Eliza Ann McCurdy, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 391 Washington-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Mott.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, M. Hopper Mott.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, foot of West 54th-st. Carriages will be in waiting at Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church, on Washington-square, until 1½ o'clock P. M.

Maxwell.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 10, Margaret Florence, the only child of James E. and Mary C. Maxwell, aged 4 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, in Lefferts-st., third house east of Classon-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) Jan. 12, at 2 P. M.

McClenachan.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, Amelia Harrison, second daughter of Charles T. and Louisa McClenachan, aged 4 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from the Whitney House, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the parents are invited to attend.

O'Keefe.—On Monday, Jan. 11, of consumption, William, youngest son of Timothy and Eliza O'Keefe, of Rathcormac, County Cork, Ireland, aged 24 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 362 East 10th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Sacramento, Cal., and Cork papers please copy.

Ogilby.—On Monday morning, Jan. 11, Eliza, relict of the late Leonard Ogilby, Esq., in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Redfield.—In Clinton, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 10, Sarah S., wife of Eben Redfield, aged 61 years.

Funeral in Clinton on Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Thompson.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 10, 1864, at the residence of his father-in-law, E. F. Rogers, Esq., No. 145 East 27th-st., Charles S. Thompson, son of the late Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

Ward.—On Monday morning, Jan. 11, of scarlet fever, Julia Prescott, youngest child of Charles H. and Mary M. Ward, aged 1 year, 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 208 2d-av., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

Wheeler.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the storming of Missionary Ridge, Ogden Hoffman Wheeler, Sergeant-Major of the First Ohio Vols., aged 19 years, 6 months and 13 days.

Wood.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 9, Mrs. Huldah Wood, aged 100 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family, and of her grand-children, Mrs. Jacob Valentine, Rev. George W. Woodruff and John Trimble, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. J. Valentine, No. 115 East 12th-st., without further invitation.

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IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
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Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
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BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

Harlem, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 128th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK. DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

New-York, March 28, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. [illegible] 4th-st.

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Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee.

GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.

Dec. 28, 1863.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
IMPROVED MERCANTILE AGENCY,
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Volume 14 of BRADSTREET'S COMMERCIAL REPORTS, now in press, will be ready for delivery on the eleventh day of January, 1864.

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FINANCIAL.

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UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

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The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only

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CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
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The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

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Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

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We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than forty-five millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium.

The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery for the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

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United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

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OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., in cash, free of Government tax, upon the Stock and Cancelled Bonds Scrip of this Company is declared, payable on the 1st day of February to the registered holders of stock and scrip at the close of business on the 18th inst.

This dividend is in lieu of and in advance of two coupons on the full-paid stock, and by terms of the contract terminates the obligation to pay interest to the full-paid shareholders.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of February.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS RE-ORGANIZED.
CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, December 30, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company (as re-organized) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the notifications of a contract entered into between said Company and the Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad Co., and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, NO. 48 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Ten Per Cent. free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 28th inst. The transfer books will close on the 20th inst.

EGBERT L. VIELE, President.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York, January 5, 1864.—DIVIDEND—A quarterly dividend of SIX PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford. New-York stockholders will be paid at this office.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCOUNT all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

WANTED—CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO.

No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January next, a 2 o'clock P. M.

THOS. LOYD,
Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

JOHN A. ISELIN,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 284, 312, 408, 485, 568, 580, 591, 658, 809, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1038, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. , 1863.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST, }
EDWARD WESTON, } Trustees.
HENRY G. MARQUAND, }

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank and three inspectors of the ensuing election will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of next succeeding election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE BOOKS FOR TRANSFER OF ALL classes of the stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railway Company will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., and be reopened on MONDAY, the 2d of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

TRADESMENS' BANK, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission.—Office, No. 21 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HANOVER BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$881,274 45
Overdrafts		1,768 51
Due from Banks		81,607 57
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$99,145 66	
Specie		184,688 08
Cash Items—viz: Notes and Checks in the Exchanges		529,889 27
Stocks	$773,563 00	
Indebtedness Certificates	497,000 00	1,270,563 00
Bills of Solvent Banks and U. S. Demand Notes		159,498 00
Loss and Expense Account		11,874 44
Total		$3,121,163 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$129,000 00	
Total	$129,000 00	
Less Notes on hand	38,149 00	90,851 00
Profits		121,334 26
Due to Banks		92,519 81
Due Depositors, on demand		1,809,594 25
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz., Unpaid Dividends		864 00
Total		$3,121,163 32

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—WM. H. JOHNSON, President, and THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier, of the Hanover Bank, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

W. H. JOHNSON, President.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of January, 1864.

JAS. W. HALE, Notary Public, N. Y. City.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PLATTE COUNTRY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, MO., Jan., 1864.

CIRCULARS EXPLANATORY OF THE terms upon which the January, 1864, Interest will be paid upon the Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds issued to the Platte County Railroad Company, can be had on application to H. T. Morgan & Co., No. 35 William-st. It is desirable that holders should make an early decision, as the bondholders and Company are alike interested in an early adjustment of the question.

(Signed,) WM. OSBORNE, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 20 per cent., (both free of Government tax) have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order.

GEO. HODGSON, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1864.

FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. PAULMEER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.—18TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY have this day declared an annual Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share from the net earnings of 1862, payable at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst.

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 470 BROADWAY, (Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st.,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. (free of Government Tax), payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 BROADWAY, CORNER PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand, (free from Government tax.)

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
ASSETS, $986,998 63.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 *will bear interest from Jan. 1.*

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, }
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C FISHER, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATAM-SQUARE, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864, this Bank will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 7 P. M. By order

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 24.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 19th of January, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORNER THIRD-AVENUE and 25th-st. CHARTERED 1854. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. All deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned under the firm name of BENEDICT, HALL & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner is authorized to use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

R. S. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
L. S. BENEDICT,
H. C. SOUTHWICK.

JAN. 1, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO., commencing Jan. 1, 1864, and terminating Jan. 1, 1867, and will continue the business lately carried on by BENEDICT, HALL & CO., at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

WILLIAM A. HALL,
HENRY C. SOUTHWICK,
JESSE ST. JOHN,
ADOLPHUS F. CARTER,
AUGUSTUS KIRKHAM,
MATTHEW BUNKER,
ROSWELL S. BENEDICT,
Special Partner.

JAN. 1, 1864.

THE FIRM OF J. B. HERRICK & SON is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. J. B. HERRICK.

The undersigned, as surviving partner, will close the outstanding affairs of the firm, and continue the business on his own account at No. 10 South-st.

JACOB HOBART HERRICK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of WHITING & CLARK, for the transaction of the wholesale boot and shoe business, at No. 43 Cortlandt-st.

W. L. WHITING, JR.,
G. E. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between F. S. DRISCOLL and WM. WESTERFIELD, under the style and firm of F. S. DRISCOLL & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

F. S. DRISCOLL,
W. WESTERFIELD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. WM. H. PHIPPS IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITTED a member of our firm.

FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

INSURANCE.

COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 151 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Sec'y.

ARTIFICIAL EYES,

Made of new material, on an improved principle, discovered and manufactured only by T. J. DAVIS, No. 483 Broadway, near Broome-st., Optist to the principal civil and military hospitals of the United States; practical artist, for many years practicing in the principal Ophthalmic institutions in Europe.

The eyes made from this new material have a universal reputation both in America and Europe for their durability and excellence of artistic workmanship. The facility indorse them as the best in use. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

T. J. DAVIS, Optist, No. 483 Broadway.

BOY MISSING.—GEORGE BUGLE, A BOY BEtween 9 and 10 years of age, of German parentage, has been missing since the middle of September last. He was living at the time with Chas. Puchta, druggist, Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y., and is believed to have started for his home in Hudson Co., N. J. He is stout built, good-sized boy, with light brown hair and blue eyes; he was dressed in dark gray mixed blue sack jacket, brown straw hat and boots. His father died in Virginia in the United States service; and any information in regard to the boy will be thankfully received by his mother. Newspapers in the vicinity of New-York would be doing a kindly act by extending this notice. Address M. ARMSTRONG, Jr., No. 19 Ferry-st., N. Y.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF TURNER'S GINGER WINE, BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, NATIVE WINES, &C. Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ——————
(Date) ——————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ————, 186 , and to be completed on or before the —— day of ————, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,
——————

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1864, at 12 M., for furnishing the Hospitals within the following Departments, until the 1st day of January, 1865, with a supply of pure ICE, viz.:

Department of the East, Headquarters at New-York.
Department of the Susquehanna, Headquarters at Philadelphia.
Middle Department, Headquarters at Baltimore.
Department of Western Virginia, Headquarters at Cumberland.
Department of Washington, Headquarters at Washington.
Department of St. Mary's, Headquarters at Point Lookout.
Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Headquarters at Fort Monroe.
Department of the South, Headquarters at Hilton Head.
And such other Hospitals as may be established upon the Texas coast.

Proposals will be made according to the following form:

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.
(RESIDENCE AND DATE.)

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, (as determined by the Medical Director,) the best quality of ice to such hospitals in the Department of ——, and in such quantities as the Medical Director of this Department may order, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

The ice to be subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge of each hospital, who will receipt for the correct amount delivered.

Payment to be made on duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director of this Department.

As a guaranty of the faithful performance of the above agreement, should the contract be awarded to me, I will enter into bonds in the sum of $5,000. I also enclose the inclosed form of guaranty the names of guarantors, certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into contract in accordance with the terms of said proposition, and we are prepared to become his securities.

[Sig.]
[Sig.]

Certificate of the Clerk of —— District Court, or United States District Attorney.

Bidders must conform strictly to the above form of proposal, or their bids will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must necessarily accompany the bid.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately proceed to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C., and marked, "Proposal for Ice."

The Medical Purveyor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor.

N. B.—Printed forms of above Proposals can be had by application to this office.

Information as to the location, capacity and about the amount of ice required by the hospitals will be given by application to the Medical Director of each of these Departments.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including the steam heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 149, 151, 153 and 155 East Twenty-third-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD COOPER,
Chairman Board of School Officers, Eighteenth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Secretary.
Dated Dec. 29, 1863.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

INVALID CORPS JACKETS,
ARTILLERY UNIFORM COATS,

samples of which can be seen at this office; but bidders will submit with their proposals a sample of the material of which they propose to make the garment, and state the number they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

The United States reserves the right to reject any bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Invalid Jackets or Artillery Coats," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy-Quartermaster-General.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONICA, of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot at L. BASTET'S, 360 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for Heavy Projectiles, under the advertisement inviting proposals for 8,000 15-inch shells, 32,000 10-inch shot, and 23,000 10-inch shells, the bids for which were opened on Dec. 16, 1863:

J. Pennock	1,000	15-inch shell, Alleghany Arsenal	04 4-10
J. Pennock	6,000	10-inch shot, Alleghany Arsenal	03 9-10
Jas. Marshall & Co.	3,000	10 inch shell, Alleghany Arsenal	04
Albright & Stroh	3,000	15-inch shell, New-York Arsenal	03 1-2
T. Teny, Jr.	10,000	10-inch shot, New-York Arsenal	℔ ton, $59 00
J. W. Starr	8,000	10-inch shell, New-York Arsenal	03 3-10
J. W. Starr	1,000	15-inch shell, Washington Arsenal	03 5-8
Savery & Co.	2,000	10-inch shot, Washington Arsenal	03 3-8
Savery & Co.	3,000	10-inch shell, Washington Arsenal	03 5-8
Ellis & Co.	1,000	15-inch shell, Watertown Arsenal	03 7-10
Ellis & Co.	1,000	15-inch shell, Watertown Arsenal	03 95-100
Miles, Pratt & Co.	8,000	10-inch shot, Watertown Arsenal	03 1-2
Miles, Pratt & Co.	5,000	10-inch shell, Watertown Arsenal	03 3-4
T. Howard & Co.	2,000	10-inch shot, St. Louis Arsenal	03 95-100
T. Howard & Co.	2,000	10-inch shell, St. Louis Arsenal	04 45-100
Starbuck Bros.	1,000	15-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	04
Fuller, Warren & Co.	1,500	10-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Seymour & Watson	1,500	10-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Swett, Quimby & Co.	1,500	10-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Fuller, Warren & Co.	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10
Seymour & Watson	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10
Swett, Quimby & Co.	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RIOT CLAIMS.—The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors will meet at Room No. 17 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear evidence in all cases which have not yet been examined by the Committee.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, }
ORISON BLUNT, }
SMITH ELY, Jr., } Special Committe on Riot Claims.
JAMES DAVIS, }
THOMAS LITTLE, }

ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTEENTH ARTILLERY, N. Y. VOLS., No. 86 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 11, 1864.

THIS REGIMENT, BY ORDER OF PROvost-Marshal Fry, has been placed on the same footing in regard to bounties and premium as all other regiments in the field.

W. A. HOWARD, Col. Com'dg.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—THE PROPRIETOR will now sell his "CLEVELAND OMNIBUS LINE," with its good will and patronage, and all the horses, harnesses, stables, blacksmith and harness shops, and the vehicles of every description, including omnibuses, carriages, hacks, coaches, baggage and moving wagons, &c., on good terms, as he intends to leave the country on other business. No better investment can be made. The City of Cleveland has now 62,000 inhabitants, and this is the only established line of accommodation between different parts of the town and the depots, and for all other purposes connected with the various branches of the business. Terms easy. Address

H. S. STEVENS, Cleveland, Ohio.

$20 A DAY.—LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL Map of the Hudson River—6 feet large, or 20 feet long—ready 4th of January, showing every man's residence and name from its head waters to Sandy Hook, and four miles back on either side; cost $80,000 and three years' time to complete this valuable work of art. Male or female canvassers wanted for each district along the river, to whom exclusive rights will be granted. No maps will be sold excepting through our agents. Almost every person of wealth along the banks of this noble river will purchase a copy of the map at sight. Those wishing a district must be quick. Address J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, Nos. 162 and 164 Broadway, New-York; London, No. 7 Strand.

FOR SALE—THE CRACKER AND UNFERmented Bread Bakery located at Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn; one 25-horse engine, 35-horse locomotive boiler, one patent reel oven with eight shelves, one flue oven, cracker and bread machinery; also shafting and pulleys, with four wagons, one truck, four horses, harness, &c., all in complete order, with the unexpired term of lease for two years from May 1, 1864. Apply to J. VAN RIPER, No. 72 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, or GEORGE BRADDISH, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a hardware and housefurnishing store, in one of the best locations in the City of Brooklyn; is now being carried on by the present owner for the last ten years; satisfactory reasons given for selling; will exchange for Brooklyn improved real estate. Address Box No. 42 Brooklyn Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A PRACTICAL MAchinist or Foundryman, as partner in a shop in the country, now doing a good business. One who can furnish some capital preferred. For particulars address S., care of C. O. Read, No. 39 Greene-st., New-York, who will answer verbal inquiries.

$500 TO $1,500.—ANY PERSON WITH THIS amount in cash lying idle, wishing to increase their income, can hear of an opportunity to invest in a very profitable and respectable cash wholesale business, without risk, by addressing H. P. J., Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

A PHYSICIAN HAVING AN EXCELLENT practice in this City, with unusual facilities for its enlargement, wishes to dispose of it for a small bonus. For a young man, this is a chance seldom found. Address MEDICUS, Madison-square P. O.

CAPITAL.—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE—$50,000 TO $75,000 additional capital in a wholesale provision house; business strictly cash. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 2,120 Post-office.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A GOOD DAILY and weekly, with job office attached, in a Massachusetts city. For terms and particulars, apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 10 State-st., Boston.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR active, in a cash manufacturing business successfully established. Amount of capital required about $20,000. Apply to C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—$200,000 WORTH OF LAdies' and gents' fashionable furs, which must be sold at an immense sacrifice. In order to effect a clearance of the above stock, the prices are reduced so low as to enable all those who have not yet purchased their furs to do so, by calling at the old and well established great fur emporium.

N. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.

N. B.—We have still on hand the newest style of ladies' mink talmas, cloaks, &c.

PERSONAL.

MR. CHARLES B. HELM, ARTIST, will please send his address to No. 50 Duane-st., N. Y.

FARMERS, TRAPPERS, HUNTERS:—WILD ANIMALS' SKINS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for minks, muskrats, beavers, otters, foxes, skunks, &c., &c., at PHILLIPS' great fur emporium, No. 279 Grand-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SMALL-POX SPECIFIC—A POSITIVE CURE. —VERONICA QUINQUEFOLIA purifies the system, cures all scrofulous diseases. SCROFULARIA cures consumption, eradicates all mercury and syphilitic maladies, dropsy, liver and kidney diseases, asthma and catarrh. Bottles $2 and $3. Sent by express. HEGEMAN & CO., No. 203 Broadway, and WM R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

BLOTCHES OR PIMPLES ON THE FACE permanently cured in TEN DAYS, leaving the skin as clear and soft as an infant's. Inclose your address and $1 to Dr. CANFIELD, Station A, New-York, and you will receive this invaluable preparation.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—A ROOM, IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE American family, partially furnished, or carpeted only, by a young lady teacher, the rent of which will be taken in exchange for music lessons; location west of 4th-av., and between 4th and 25th sts. Address G. L. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS desire two rooms, with board, in a private family, either in New-York, above 8th-st., or in Brooklyn City not far from South Ferry. Address, stating location, conveniences and price, H. MADISON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHes to obtain board for himself, wife and child in a private family, below 40th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms and accommodations, E. R., Box No. 2,180 P. O.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF QUIET habits wants permanent board with some cheerful, refined, private, Republican family. Address M. B., Box No. 3,730 New-York Post-office, stating particulars. Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE FRONT room on third floor, with hall adjoining; also room on fourth floor, in the first-class house No. 52 University-place, near 14th-st. and 5th-av. References given and exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, by a young man. Address G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, TO A GENTLEman, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COMFORTAble dwelling in the country, not over 15 miles from the City Hall, in a northerly direction; on the island preferred; not much land required, but must be in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, where a good school is convenient. Price not to exceed $10,000 cash. Those having such a place to dispose of address DWELLING, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEAT COPYIST AND CORRESpondent in a mercantile house; one acquainted with stenography preferred. Address, with full particulars, Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.

THE

ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 26.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $35, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000		——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.......{ $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.......35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.......Saturday.......Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday.......Jan. 23
ETNA.......Saturday.......Jan. 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO

SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, via Panama Railroad.

The steamship ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons, On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. ——, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship YAZOO, GEO. W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—For Liverpool, the PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The SCOTIA will sail on the 27th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—SEVEN TOBACCO INSPECTION CERTIFICATES, marks and numbers as follows:

A. B. 79,985—1,485—165—1,320, June 28, 1862.
A. B. 80,006—1,485—155—1,330, June 28, 1862.
A. B. 80,026—1,490—165—1,325, June 28, 1862.
A. B. 80,534—1,405—170—1,235, June 30, 1862.
A. B. 87,280—1,510—145—1,365, July 22, 1862.
A. B. 87,294—1,500—145—1,355, July 22, 1862.
A. B. 87,296—1,505—150—1,355, July 22, 1862.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as duplicate certificates have been applied for and issued. D. H. McALPIN & Co., No. 79 Av. D. NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1863.

$15 REWARD.—LOST.—On Saturday night, A GRAY MARE, about 15½ hands high, long mane and tail, broke from a sleigh in Central Park. Was last heard of going down 8th-av., between 48th and 49th-sts. The letter A is on the blinders of the harness. The above reward will be obtained by leaving the mare at ARMOUR'S stables, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 8, BEtween 23d and 36th sts., while returning from a party, a Valenciennes Lace HANDKERCHIEF. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 105 East 36th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., as it is valued as a gift.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

$1,000 WILL BUY THE BEST SPAN of horses in Ulster County, dark bay, 16½ hands high, kind and gentle in harness, fast travelers, sound and in good condition, and offered for sale only on account of the ill health of the owner. Further information can be obtained of Mr. JAMES BUTLER, No. 167 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS AND printers wanted. SARONY, MAJOR & KNAPP, No. 449 Broadway.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost. DAVID RYNE, No. 102 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

TUESDAY.

Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.

THIRD NIGHT OF NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS, in which Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Browne, Mr. Norton, Mrs. Wilkins and Miss Madeline Henriques will perform, AND THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Green, Miss Barrett, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Young sustaining the principal characters.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY,) SEVENTY-SEVENTH NIGHT of Mr. Lester Wallack's unprecedentedly attractive play, ROSEDALE, With its BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NOVEL MACHINERY, ORIGINAL MUSIC, GREAT CAST and ATTRACTIVE TABLEUX.

THURSDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.

FRIDAY, Seventy-eighth night of ROSEDALE.

SATURDAY, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS and the OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

Due notice will be given of the next representation of MARRIED LIFE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.

WENESDAY, JAN. 13, 1864.

Benefit of MME. FRIEDERICI and HERR HIMMER.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT this season, on account of the necessary rehearsals for the Opera "Tannhaeuser."

FAUST.

Grand Opera, in five acts, by C. Gounod, with new scenery, appointments, costumes, &c. Increased Chorus and Orchestra and a full Military Band in the fourth act. Conductor.......CARL BERGMANN

Admission to Parquet, Balcony and Dress Circle $1. No extra charge for reserved seats which are to be had only during the day. Box tickets $1 50. Family Circle 50 cents. Access to theatre 25 cents.

The sale of tickets will commence on Tuesday morning at the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

First appearance in New-York of the HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, and FRIDAY, Jan. 15, on which occasion, will be performed Balfe's celebrated Opera, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, with the following powerful array of talent: Madame COMTE BORCHARD, Miss MARY SHAW, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. GEO. REA, Mr. M. B. PIKE.

Powerful Chorus, Full Orchestra, New Dresses, Scenery, &c., &c.

Director.......Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Reserved Seats 50 cents extra, the sale of which will commence on Monday morning, Jan. 11, at the music store of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, EDWIN BOOTH for the FIRST TIME in Brooklyn in the rôle of ROMEO, assisted by Mr. F.B. CONWAY, Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, Mr. JOHN DYOTT, and a powerful cast.

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

NINTH SEASON, 1864.

William Mason, Theodore Thomas, J. Mosenthal, G. Matzka, F. Bergner, have the pleasure of announcing their ninth season of Six Soirées of Chamber Music, to be given at Dodsworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at intervals of two weeks, commencing on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Subscriptions received at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Schubert & Co., No. 98 Spring-st., as follows:

One admission to the series, in advance, $6.
Two admissions to the series, in advance, $10.
Single tickets for each soirée, $1 50.

LIGHT GUARD BALL,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1864.

Tickets $3, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at all the hotels and music stores.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AND PROMENADE CONCERT on Union Skating Pond, THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 14, 1864, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.

No efforts will be spared to make this entertainment surpass the memorable Carnival of 1862. This will be the only reserved day of the season. A full Brass and Cotillon Band will be in attendance. Those attending are requested to appear in costume. A Costumer will be on hand with a supply of fancy dresses. An efficient police force will insure the best of order. Should there be no skating on the 14th inst., the Carnival will be postponed until the next skating day. The Pond will be brilliantly illuminated at night with lights and different colored fires. There will be a grand exhibition of Fire Works, by Prof. J. W. Hatfield, consisting of twenty-one different displays. This will be the finest sight ever seen on the Union Pond. Tickets are now for sale at the office of the Union Pond, Brooklyn *Daily Times* Office; Kernochan & Brown's, No. 222 Grand-st., E. D.; Sawyer & Thompson's music rooms, No. 59 Fulton-av., corner of Jay-st.; White & Nichols' hardware-store, No. 208 Fulton-st. All who design attending must purchase them previous to the 14th inst. Price of tickets, 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:05 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION

extract teeth without pain by nitrous oxide, made fresh daily and administered by DR. COLTON. Office No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE SEASON.
THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE SEASON.
THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE SEASON.

The management beg to announce that owing to previous peremptory engagements of MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, the great sensation drama of THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN can only be presented for ELEVEN NIGHTS more. Seats for any of these eleven nights may now be procured at the box-office.

Those who desire, therefore, to witness this touching picture of English every-day life, should not lose the few opportunities now remaining to them.

In the beautiful language of the accomplished District-Attorney of this City, A. Oakey Hall:

"The whole effect of the play is so ethical, that I wish the philanthropists of the day, who so shamefully neglect the Prison Aid Society, and who so culpably leave the care of the returned convict to his pals, could see the Ticket-of-Leave and your acting. The two should run together in the City far beyond New-Years; and you should not receive your actor's 'ticket-of-leave' until every clergyman and boy in the Metropolitan Police District had seen the impersonation of the scenes between Brierly and Willoughby."

Commences at 7½. Carriages may be ordered at 10¾.

HOPE CHAPEL,

No. 718 BROADWAY.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.

THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON, OR "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."

This splendid entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvass measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.

Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. H. B. McKEON, Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, AND THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

A superb instantaneous view of the imposing spectacle witnessed in and around St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday, Jan. 7, may be seen to-night at Hope Chapel. Assisted by the inimitable skill of the great photographist, Brady, the stereopticon has provided for the convenience of the thousands who were unable to approach the entrance of the church upon that day, these magnificent sun paintings of THE ACTUAL SCENE associated with so many touching thoughts in hearts of sorrowing millions. They will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX., BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY FROM THE BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME, and other MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES.

These noble triumphs of art need but to be seen to be correctly estimated, and are exhibited by special request.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1864.

TROMBAL-CAZAR.

Opérette bouffe in 1 act. Music by OFFENBACH.

LA MANOLA.

DANCE—executed by la Senorita PAULINE GROSSE.

LA FASCINATION.

Bouffonnerie choregraphique by MM. EDGARD and CHOL.

LA JOIE FAIT PEUR,

Comédie in 1 act, by Mme. E. de Giraudin.

Doors open at 7¼; Curtain will raise at 8 precisely. Carriages can be ordered at 10¼ precisely. Box office at No. 623 Broadway.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

Benefit of MLLE. ANNA HAMBURG, LES EFFRONTES, Comédie in 5 acts, by M. Emile Augier.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address

MRS. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Fourteen miles from New-York, At Riverdale, on the Hudson. Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A. Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This well-established and flourishing institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2¼ hours' ride from New-York. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the family. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eightieth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address LOUIS OLIVIER, Elmira, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, New-York. For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

PROF. A. BASSET IS ABOUT ORGANIZING an Evening Class in French for beginners. His residence is accessible to those who reside in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards—No. 241 West 31st-st., near 9th-av. Private families punctually attended to.

A CHRISTIAN HOME FOR SIX BOYS, with special care and instruction, in the family of an experienced teacher. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

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A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS BEEN teaching her language for several years in one of the leading schools and some of the first families of this City, has a few hours disengaged by the departure of some of her pupils for Europe. She would like to find one or two pupils, or an engagement for a few hours in a first-class school, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address Miss C., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

GERMAN LESSONS.—MISS THERESE MEYER informs her friends and the public that she continues to give lessons in the German language. Address Lockwood's bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

BALLS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL

OF

THE NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,

AT

Irving Hall, cor. Irving-place and 15th-st.,

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.

Tickets, One Dollar.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.

Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY WONDERS IN THE WORLD.

THREE COLLOSSAL GIANTS!
THREE COLLOSSAL GIANTS!
ALL THREE SEEN TOGETHER.
MONSIEUR JOSEPH,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
EIGHT FEET FOUR INCHES HIGH!
WEIGHS 482 POUNDS!!

The tallest and finest man ever seen.

ANNA SWAN, THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, GIANT GIRL, aged 17 years, yet EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH! Her first appearance since her protracted illness.

THE GIANT BOY,
THE GIANT BOY,

18 years old, and FULL EIGHT FEET HIGH.

THE GREATEST PYRAMID OF GIANTS ever beheld by mortal eyes.

In contrast with them are TWO OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS ever seen on the face of the globe.

A MERE MOLEHILL OF HUMANITY.

THE LILIPUTIAN KING, 14 years old, 22 inches high, and weighs but 17 lbs.

GEN. GRANT, JR., 12 years old, and only 23 inches high.

They are to be seen AT ALL HOURS, EVERY DAY AND EVENING, ONE WEEK MORE OF TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

It has been played for the last two weeks to crowded and delighted audiences, yet it must soon give place to other dramatic novelties.

The *Evening Post* says of it:—"Mr. Barnum's company plays it as well as it can be played by any theatre in the City;" that "all the characters are represented quite as well as on far more pretentious boards. The scenery is also good, and the entire play is the best really dramatic success in the annals of the old Museum."

ONE WEEK MORE, AND ONLY ONE, OF HERR ZIROM AND HIS WONDERFUL EMMELYNKA.

KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE, Consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS, producing music equal to a full orchestra.

THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES, THE MONSTER SERPENTS, GRAND AQUARIA, Sea Lion, Mammoth Bear, ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

Hyatt Frest.......Manager.

Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY, Between Spring and Prince sts.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

NINTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF THE MATCHLESS COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS

Embracing almost every known species, and the most BEAUTIFUL OF THE KIND.

The most elegant and attractive animals living have been selected, and are on exhibition at all hours.

A MAGNIFICENT GIRAFFE, the only one on this continent. Equally great is the MAMMOTH WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL. All Elephantdom cannot produce his equal.

TWO AFRICAN OSTRICHES, of immense size and beautiful plumage.

THREE WHITE POLAR BEARS. The only ones on exhibition in America.

A SOUTH AMERICAN TAPIR. A pachydermatous Mammal, very rare in S. A.

A LEOPARD AND YOUNG, three months old. First ever bred in this country.

A POONAH BEAR of remarkable agility. Second one ever imported.

A SACRED COW FROM BURMAH, an animal held in sacred veneration by the Burmese; also, upward of two hundred other rare animals.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES every day.

STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,

Nos. 199 and 201 BOWERY.

NOVEL ATTRACTION.
NOVEL ATTRACTION.
NOVEL ATTRACTION.

A STERLING BILL FOR THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING.

A FOOT RACE
A FOOT RACE
FOR A
PURSE OF EIGHTY DOLLARS.
YOUNG SPORT, MR. McCABE,

and several other well-known pedestrians, have already entered, and will compete as above.

MR. J. H. CHILDERS in his celebrated MUSKET SOLO.

Equestrianism by the SHERWOOD FAMILY.

GYMNASTIC FEATS, and numerous other attractions, introducing the whole strength of the company.

Admission, 25 cents; private box seats, 25 cts. extra.

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,

No. 485 Broadway.

L. B. LENT.......Manager

ENTERTAINMENTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

introducing NEW AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS at nearly every performance.

THE MOST VARIED PROGRAMME ever offered in New-York, introducing the world-renowned Mme. LOUISE TOURNAIRE.

And the entire Mammoth Troupe will be presented BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., ON "EUROPE AND AMERICA," AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 8.

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at Library, down town office, and at the door.

To prevent crowding and confusion the Third-av. door will be opened at 7 o'clock, for the admission of those only holding tickets, which may be procured as above.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, ON "THE MISSION OF THE WAR," AT COOPER INSTITUTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

The fourth lecture in the Course of the Women's Loyal League, will be delivered as above.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT will preside, and make an introductory address.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets sold by Miller & Matthews, No. 577 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway; Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; and at the office of the Womens' Loyal League, No. 20 Cooper Institute.

A few platform tickets, price 50 cents, sold at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

The "New French Method" is recognized in Europe, by experience and reason, as well as by Rossini, Chalberg, Felicien David, Emile Prudent, R. Wagner, Vieuxtemps, etc., etc., and the Conservatoire, as a truly wonderful development of musical science, enabling all to sing at sight, to write from ear, and to understand the science perfectly.

Morning and afternoon classes for children and misses. Select classes for ladies and gentlemen in the evening, at No. 141 Madison-av.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

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THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $85 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Upright and square 7-octave pianos, $250, $275, $330, $350. Melodeons at $40, $60, $90. All in elegant rosewood cases and fully warranted by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner 4th-av., Bible House.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7¾.

Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 11, 1864.

FIRST NIGHT ON ANY STAGE, A NEW AND ROMANTIC IRISH DRAMA, written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, and in which these ORIGINAL EXPONENTS OF IRISH LIFE WILL BOTH APPEAR, entitled THE CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER, which has been MONTHS IN PREPARATION, AT THE MOST LAVISH EXPENDITURE, in the production of which ALL THE RESOURCES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT have been brought into requisition, with entirely new scenery from views taken expressly in and about THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, by Hilliard, Mæder and assistants. New decorations, accessories, &c., by Mr. S. Wallis, new costumes by M. Phillippe, new machinery by Mr. Runyan, original and characteristic music by Mr. H. B. Dodworth.

MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS will be sustained by Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Grattan, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. J. C. Collier, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. F. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, &c.

Synopsis of New Scenery:

A Room in the House of Mrs. O'Gorman—Mæder.
Sea Gull Rock, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
Grand Hall in Berrysford Castle—Mæder.
The Chimney Tops, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
The Giant's Gateway, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
The Care Taker's But—Mæder.
The Ladies' Chair, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
The Cascade and Devil's Basin, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
A Room in the House of Squire Maitland—Mæder.
The Giant's Marbles, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
Bazaltic Cavern, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
Avenue to Berrysford Castle, Moonlight—Mæder.
Drawing Room in Berrysford Castle.

SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress.......Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager.......J. H. Selwyn

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME for the week commencing MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1864.

MRS. JOHN WOOD, MRS. JOHN WOOD, for the first time in New-York, as THE PRETTY WIDOW OF MILL HILL.

The performances will commence with (for the first time in America) a new and entirely original comic piece, in two acts, entitled, A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

Characters by Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. T. Owens, Mr. G. Becks, Miss Harris, Miss J. Walters, Miss De Lacey, Mrs. Sloan.

To conclude with, for the first time, the laughable commedietta called COUSIN CHERRY.

Cousin Cherry.......Mrs John Wood
Elinor Primrose.......Mrs Sedley Brown
Charles, Earl of Mandeville.......Mr. G. H. Clarke
Thomas Primrose.......Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Jacob Primrose.......Mr. N. C. Lapaugh

Several Novelties are in active preparation.

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7¾.

Seats secured three days in advance.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager.......Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
Stage Manager.......Mr. B. A. BAKER

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Bob Brierly.......Mr. J. Whiting
Green Jones.......Mr. Walter Lenox
Emily St. Evremond.......Miss Mary Shaw
Sam Willoughby.......Miss Henrietta Irving

Thursday Evening the ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE. MARITANA will be produced on Monday Evening next.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman.......$5
Season tickets for ladies.......3
Season tickets for boys under 15 years.......3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

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LACE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
REAL PARIS FLOWERS, BLONDS, RUCHES, &c.
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PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS, BEST QUALITIES.
BONNET SILKS, VELVETS, VELVET RIBBONS, &c.

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N. B.—Now open 1,000 dozen black, mode, white and fancy colors, our celebrated Paris Kid Gloves.

Fresh Goods, our own importation.

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Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth avenue.
Two doors below Fourteenth-street.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

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PEREMPTORY CLOSING OUT SALE.

The subscriber, being about to relinquish business, now offers his magnificent stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Consisting of

SILKS, SHAWLS. CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
OTTOMAN AND EMPRESS CLOTHS. ALPACAS, CASHMERES,
BOMBAZINES, THIBETS, POPLINS, DELAINES,
AND OTHER STYLES OF DRESS GOODS,
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, LINENS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, WHITE GOODS, TARLETANS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LINEN AND SILK HANDK'S.

At a positive reduction in prices FROM TWENTY TO FORTY PER CENT.

To Housekeepers and Others.—This sale will afford an opportunity to purchase at prices much lower than it is probable will occur again for several years.

Goods delivered, free of charge, in all the surrounding cities.

To Dry Goods Merchants.—Store and house to let; fixtures for sale; location one of the best in the City.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, [illegible]

BLACK LYONS VELVETS IN ALL WIDTHS. EXTRA QUALITY, from 20 to 72 inches wide. ALSO, RICH PLAIN SATINS AND DRESS SILKS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

THREE CASES REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, purchased in London at the last December auction sales, comprising an extensive variety of ELEGANT NOVELTIES, will be opened on MONDAY, Jan. 11.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, EXTRA 3-PLY AND SUP. INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, &c., &c., at prices below the present cost of [illegible], TO CLOSE THEIR OPEN STOCK.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

D. CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker, declining the Lace and Fancy business, for the next fifteen days only will offer great bargains in DRESS CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES, LACE SPENCERS AND SLEEVES, POINT LACE SETTS, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

As possession of the store must be given by the 1st of February, great inducements will be offered, in order to close out the stock by that time.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests, all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, [illegible], capes, hoods, &c., &c. French kids 75 cents, $1 and [illegible]; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CHARGES OF OFFICIAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

Superintendent Carr on the City Inspector's Department.

MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1863.

Thomas N. Carr, Esq., Superintendent Sanitary Inspection:

Sir: Believing in common with a large number of our fellow-citizens, that abuses exist in the organization of several of our City Departments, and that particularly in the Department of the City Inspector these abuses require investigation, with a view to the adoption of prompt measures of reform, we take the liberty of requesting from you as Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, answers to the following questions:

First—Is the present sanitary system of the City conducted with a sole view to the public health and security, and if not, in what particulars is it deficient, either in the form of its organization or other causes in securing that object? Are its expenses greater than are necessary, and if so, how are they incurred and how may they be reduced?

Second—As to the particular branch of street cleaning, what if any are the defects in its present management, either as a necessary part of the existing system or as an abuse of that system? Can it be efficiently conducted at a less rate of expense than at present, and how can such reduction, if any, be effected?

JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
Pres't of the Twenty-first ward Citizens' Association.
E. L. BOLLES,
Chairman Eighteenth ward Citizens' Association.

REPLY OF MR. CARR.

City Inspector's Department,
Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and Streets,
Dec. 29, 1863.

Gentlemen: To answer fairly the several questions contained in your letter is to place me in an adverse position to the interests of my superior, the City Inspector; and it also involves the safety of other interests, which, being personal, I shall pass over without further notice.

To your first question I would answer that we have no Sanitary Department in the City at all commensurate with what the name implies. Beyond even this pretense, the City is as barren of all means to guard against disease, pestilence or contagion, as if such emergency had never been provided for. I make this admission with regret, but it is due to candor that the facts should not be concealed. Unsuccessful as have been previous City Inspectors in charge of this Department, owing to the interference and hostility of certain members of the Board of Aldermen, it is now far worse under the administration of the present incumbent. The causes of this state of things are numerous. A few I will enumerate. In the first place, it is with every desire to avoid personalities that I intimate that the present incumbent lays no claim to the possession of those literary qualifications which are, to a great degree, necessary to the intelligent discharge of his duties as a custodian of the public health. This being the case, how is it possible that duties calling for the use of a peculiar intellectual experience, can be faithfully performed by this officer? With these admitted disqualifications, it is impossible that he can intelligently direct those under him, and from a consequent unwillingness to take advice from those who, from experience, are competent to advise, nothing is done, and the health of the City is left to take care of itself. This is a sad state of things; but the description is by no means an exaggerated one. Under other circumstances the propriety of these remarks might be questioned; but here their introduction is unavoidable; for it must be understood that the success of our sanitary system depends more upon the intellectual qualification and capacity of the City Inspector to clearly understand and direct affairs than to any other *rôle*. I speak from personal knowledge when I say that for the last six months not a sanitary measure has received attention beyond the cleaning of the streets. For all practical purposes, it had been as well if no Sanitary Department were in existence, and yet the City pays for this neglected duty $113,000 annually for salaries and $20,000 for contingencies, which latter is purely an election fund; $60,000 taken from this $133,000, properly applied, would be all-sufficient to give full efficiency to the labors of this department. And yet, with this immense fund at command, and yearly expended, the startling fact presents itself that at least two thousand lives are annually sacrificed in this City owing to the absence of all system in our sanitary regulations. Besides, there is a greater amount of sickness in this City from year to year, population considered, than in any city in the Christian world. The fact cannot be concealed, however it may be varnished over; and it is the knowledge of these facts that gives a certainty to the expression that this state of things, bad as it is, will yet be worse, if the health of the City remains to be tampered with by an irresponsible, indifferent and selfish body of politicians. Qualifications or fitness to office, so far as my experience extends, are the very last considerations with these men. The Board of Aldermen still claim the right to appoint and remove, and this right is cheerfully conceded by the City Inspector. Political and personal considerations are the only guarantees to success, and the usefulness of the parties thus selected to discharge the responsible duties thus intrusted to them can be readily conceived.

The present City Inspector is impressed with the one idea, that if the streets are kept clean there is nothing more to do, and, under the present management, nothing more can be expected. On an examination of the annual sanitary reports of England or France, the mind is astonished by the vastness of research, investigation and scientific elaboration which these reports contain; and yet, strange to say, street-cleaning, instead of being the all-absorbing feature of these documents, is not even mentioned. But with this department, of late, it is the only consideration, inasmuch as it involves the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Take from it the work of street-cleaning and all control over the cleaning of the streets, confining it simply to sanitary affairs, and it would be the least sought after by our politicians of any of the departments of the City. And to this complexion it must come at last, if the health and lives of the community are worthy of consideration.

I do not hesitate for a moment to characterize the present expenditures of the public money for electioneering purposes as the most stupendous fraud ever perpetrated upon an overburdened community. I do not charge the committal of this fraud upon any one person, for it is participated in by a combination of men known as "the ring," who are interested not only in keeping up the present expenditures and costs, but in adding to them, to make them, if possible, double what they now are. Commencing with the Hackley fraud, by which certain officials realized for their votes and influence a sum of not less than fifty thousand dollars, and continue the inquiry down to the present moment, and we have the fact before us that the City has been robbed of nearly half a million of dollars. If the resolution now pending in the Board of Aldermen should pass, to pay the Hackley contract for work done by City Inspector Delavan after said contract was declared null and void, the consequence will be that Hackley will sue and recover damages and full pay down to the time of such decision as the Court may make, and again possess himself of the contract. This would involve a further loss to the City of all the money spent upon the streets for the last six months, amounting to at least a quarter of a million more. Whether the originator of that resolution contemplated such a result I am not prepared to say; but I must be allowed my own opinion upon the subject, however inconclusive that opinion may be. To avoid the threatened prosecution and expense attending the passage of the Hackley contract by the Common Council by the parties more immediately interested, no sacrifice of the public money in their estimation would be too great. When the means by which Hackley obtained his contract come to light, and the expedients resorted to cover up that fraud—now at work—at the expense of the City, are exposed, the public will then be enabled to judge of a condition of things which their worst apprehensions have heretofore failed to realize.

The City Inspector, in his communication to the Common Council of recent date, shows that he is expending from five hundred and fifty to six hundred thousand dollars a year in cleaning the streets. Two weeks longer work upon the streets, when City Inspector Delavan was removed, would have been all-sufficient to have thoroughly freed it of the large accumulation of filth left by contractor Hackley. After the accomplishment of that result the work would have been done at about one half of what he was then expending, and it was the knowledge of this fact that caused his removal.

I'll give here the amount which it would have cost the City for cleaning the streets under Col. Delevan, had he been permitted to retain his place. The data were procured by me from the several Street Inspectors attached to this bureau. The total number of street sweepers and carmen required was three hundred and twenty-two. Up to the first of the present month, under the administration of the present incumbent, we have from six hundred and fifty to eight hundred—and other expenditures in proportion. The total cost to the City from my estimate amounted to $215,000 for the year. Under the present system it is at least $550,000. Within the last four months a wealthy contractor presented to me in person a written and signed agreement, by which he offered to freight from the City its ashes and dirt for a term of years, free of expense, and to give security for the faithful performance of the work, in sums of from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. I referred him to the City Inspector, but not meeting with success, he subsequently called upon the Comptroller and Mayor, urging the acceptance of his proposal. There was no just reason why the proposal should not have been accepted on the spot by the City Inspector. You will perhaps ask why then was it refused? At present I am not prepared to answer the question. One thing, however, is certain, that the City still continues to pay for work that need not have cost it one cent, the sum of from forty to fifty thousand dollars annually. In addition to this, there are clerks in this department who receive from $600 to $2,000 a year, who have never performed an hour's work.

Let us now see the difference between the actual cost of the department as at present managed, and what it can be done for under a different system. Present cost of the Sanitary Department for salaries and contingencies, $133,000; street cleaning, $550,000—total, $683,000. Other estimates on a liberal scale would be for sanitary purposes, salaries and contingencies included, $60,000; street cleaning, allowing for increase of pay to men, serves the completion of my estimate, $250,000—total, $310,000. Difference in favor of the City, $373,000, or $63,000 more than sufficient to carry on all the legitimate operations of this department. If the plans suggested by the City Inspector, to be submitted to the Legislature, should be adopted, this department will have the uncontrolled disbursement of nearly a million dollars annually.

But, aside from this waste of the public money, a still greater injury is inflicted upon the community through its influence upon our elections. The City Inspector's and the Street Commissioner's Departments have at command, by means of patronage, a controlling influence, as they allege, over the votes of at least ten thousand persons. They claim as their own the leading politicians of every Ward of the City, and it is only necessary that these Departments should combine, and make known their choice for office, to have their favorites nominated. The honest men of the party have no choice in the matter. They must either vote for the men thus presented, or be made to suffer the usual penalty of political malcontents. The heads of these departments having secured for themselves, by a special act of legislation last Winter, possession of their offices for four years, there is no power outside of the Legislature to displace them before the expiration of that time, except for malfeasance of office. The amount of injury which they are thus enabled to inflict upon the community, pecuniary and political, during these four years, may be estimated by the enormity of their acts committed since their assumption of power.

A few items, showing the manner in which the public money was expended in this Department for political purposes during the late election, may not prove uninteresting. The particulars I received from the Pay-roll Clerk on the 11th of last month. At that time there were employed twenty-two distributors of ordinances, twenty-five notice distributors, forty special inspectors and forty additional foremen of street cleaning, numbering in all one hundred and twenty-seven, at $2 per day, or $92,710 per annum, for which the City does not receive in return the amount of one man's work for a single week in the whole year. This was less than half of the actual number of men similarly employed, but without definite position in the department, and paid from the City Treasury. Whether these men are still under pay or not, I am unable to answer, as every avenue to further information has been closed to me, when by law and ordinance the reverse should have been the case. In my Bureau (sanitary) there are forty-four Health and Assistant Health Wardens, at a cost to the City of $48,108 per annum. Ten active, intelligent men, with the City properly districted, would be all-sufficient for the work, and a saving to the City of $38,000. I find by the pay-rolls now before me that the cost of cleaning the streets for the first two weeks of November amounts to within a fraction of $36,000, or $676,000 a year. I should only weaken the importance of this statement by adding to it any statements of my own. I mention these cases as instances of what may be practiced under the present unchecked mode of transacting business. There is enough of what is known to have been practiced to warrant the conclusion that the unlimited license thus allowed to this office, has had its abundant necessary results in the disbursements of funds never intended, and to an extent so carefully concealed, that in many instances it will be difficult to ascertain either the amount or the objects to which they have been appropriated. Could an examination into the affairs of this department be made, the waste of the public money for personal and political purposes would be found to exceed in immensity anything of the kind ever before known in the history of this or any other civilized city in the world. Under the present system the City Inspector is invested with the double duties of preparing the semi-monthly pay-rolls of his department and at the same time it permits him to act in the capacity of paymaster. He has thus unbounded discretion in making out his own pay-rolls, and equally unbounded means at his command to make such payments, leaving no single check upon his disbursements, and holding him liable to no account for any abuse of his trust. A resolution permitting the City Inspector to act in the double capacity of receiver and disburser of public moneys was passed in the Common Council a few days before the present incumbent went into office; and thus powers were conferred upon that department not only never granted to any other department of the City Government, but practically ignoring the existence of the Comptroller's Department, except as a mere instrument or convenience to pay over to the City Inspector, on his order, any sums he may demand to be paid. Why, if the rule in the City Inspector's Department is correct, the same would not be correct in other City departments, it would be difficult to distinguish. The practice once admitted, every check upon these departments in the unlimited control over the public moneys would be done away with, and the Comptroller's office would be a mere clerkship, as in this instance it has practically become so far as the City Inspector's Department is concerned. Let us look at such results as may occur under an unscrupulous administration of the office. The City Inspector makes out his semi-monthly pay rolls, amounting to say $25,000 for one thousand laboring men and employes, transmits the same to the Comptroller and demands his draft for that amount. The Comptroller may have reason to question the correctness of this pay-roll, and may insist, as he has done, in paying the men himself. But the City Inspector, as has been the case under the present incumbent, exhibits the newly adopted resolution, and compliance with its provisions on the part of the Comptroller is insisted upon as unavoidable. The pay-roll being in its form all that the law requires, is the all-sufficient authority to receive the gross sum which it indicates.

And now a word as to what may be done with almost entire impunity under the operation of the resolution. Let it be presumed—and the presumption is not a bold one—that out of the one thousand men returned on the pay-rolls to the Comptroller, only five hundred are honestly entitled to pay. There is no present check or hindrance to the appropriation of the balance to any uses to which the City Inspector may think fit to put it. Even reducing the proportion to a less amount, the conclusion is not less inevitable, that the power of appropriating the public funds without check or limitation, is the result of such a resolution as the one referred to. Even should the Comptroller send for vouchers—as has been the case—they are at hand, on their face showing no distinction between payments truly or falsely made.

The plea that this mode of payment is a convenience to the City Inspector's Department in facilitating its business is simply an absurdity, for the plain reason that it is the assumption of additional duties, with additional agents to perform them. The former mode relieved the City Inspector's Department from such superogatory duties, while, at the same time, it stood as a check—so intended and expressed by the charter—against any attempts at fraudulent connivances on the part of the City Inspector.

The repeal of the resolution giving this additional unrestricted power to the City Inspector is imperatively called for; for, whether abuses may or may not have been practiced under it, it opens the door for such abuses, and it is at variance with that system of salutary checks which are the safeguards of all well-regulated governments. This Department being now without pecuniary means to carry on the work of street-cleaning, the City Inspector has petitioned the Common Council to issue City bonds, which will again place him in the possession of funds to be used by him at his own discretion. If the idea of granting him this hitherto unknown power is seriously entertained, either by the present or the in-coming Common Council, the least that can be asked from that body is that the amount so authorized to be issued shall be limited to the absolute wants of the Department.

Among the early measures of the Legislature should be the passage of an act to take from this department the whole machinery of street-cleaning and transfer it to the Police Department, where it properly belongs. The Commissioners should be empowered to advertise for proposals to clean the City, the same to be subdivided into districts of not less than five nor more than seven, and no contractor be allowed to contract for more than one district, the whole to be under the supervision of the Police Commissioners. The Police acting as street inspectors would relieve the City of $22,000, its present cost for inspectors, and the work would be more efficiently done than ever before, to say nothing of the immense saving to the City. The proposals should be made to include the manure of the streets, which might be estimated for by the contractor, and become his property in part payment for the discharge of his duties. The manure of this City, if properly cared for and disposed of, would bring to the City Treasury at least $50,000 per annum, and yet for years past in the aggregate it has been sold for less than $9,000. In London the expense of cleaning the streets and ash-bins is balanced by the sale of ashes and dirt. In Edinburgh the daily cleaning of the city, its courts and closes, cost but $10,000. In Aberdeen the work is done daily at a profit to the city of about $3,000. In Hull the refuse from the houses is readily disposed of at a profit to small farmers.

These necessary details being attended to, the department should be converted into a purely sanitary one, and be removed as far as possible from the influence of politicians. The wonder is not that the mortality of the City is so great, but that it is not greater, considering the little attention which it is permitted to receive by those entrusted with its keeping. Until the sanitary affairs of this City are placed beyond the reach and influence of politicians, Aldermen and speculators, no reforms are to be expected.

For some weeks past the condition of this department has been discreditable to the City, inefficient in carrying into effect the objects for which it was created, and active only in the practice of abuses. Without system or organization, with no directing head, the streets in a filthy condition, ashes and garbage encumbering the sidewalks and gutters, even the small clerical force engaged almost without employment, employes and laborers in want of back pay on account of the profuse expenditures of public money, there has been an application and energy to one object alone, and that object to secure, through the agency of the Common Council, the means of fastening this condition of things permanently upon the City by the authorization of the issue of street-cleaning bonds. Only a few months hence sufficient means were at its command to carry out every honest object of its organization. So rapid a down-hill process, in so short a space of time, is a marvel even in these fast days. The naked fact that resources so ample should have been thus quickly dissipated, should stand up as an insuperable barrier against farther extension of opportunity to repeat similar scenes at the expense of our citizens. An allowance of the issue of new credits under the name of street-cleaning bonds, or any other similar device, may help to conceal its delinquencies, but unless its irresponsible course is at once checked, the Legislature shortly to assemble will lay the axe to the root of the evil, by an entire abolishment of the system under which such abuses may be perpetuated.

It is true that the City ordinance gives to this bureau the supervision and control over the work of street cleaning, and makes it the imperative duty of the Superintendent to "supervise, audit and certify all accounts for cleaning the streets." But, in justice to myself, I would state that I am in no way responsible for the abuses that have been practiced under this ordinance, as none of the duties therein mentioned have been intrusted to my charge by the present City Inspector since his induction into office.

I hope, gentlemen, I have said sufficient to impress you with the necessity for the adoption of some plan that will correct existing abuses and give to the City a sanitary system at once efficient in its administration and economical in its expenditures. Your obedient servant,

THOMAS N. CARR,
Superintendent of Sanitary Inspections and Street Cleaning.

E. L. Polles, Esq., Chairman Eighteenth Ward Citizen's Association.
John A. Sherwood, Esq., President Twenty-first Ward Citizen's Association.

MAYOR GUNTHER'S MESSAGE.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1864.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: In reply to certain organizations of citizens of the Twenty-first and Eighteenth Wards, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, Thomas N. Carr, Esq., has made a report which I herewith transmit.

I would beg leave to call your attention to some of the more important points in the report, as containing facts which neither you nor I am at liberty to overlook.

The report states that $113,000 are annually paid for salaries, and $20,000 for contingencies, which latter is purely an election fraud; and further, that $60,000 taken from this $113,000 would be all-sufficient to give full efficiency to the labors of this Department.

The report also states that the City still continues to pay for work that need not have cost it one cent, the sum of forty to fifty thousand dollars annually. In addition to this, there are clerks' clerks in this Department who receive from $600 to $2,000 a year, who have never performed an hour's work.

I trust that proper investigation into such a state of things will be promptly made to the proper authorities, and that this system of leeching the public and the tax-payers may be summarily abolished.

The present annual cost of the Sanitary Department, as stated, is $683,000 the report says; other estimates on a liberal scale would be for sanitary purposes, salaries and contingencies included; street cleaning, $60,000; allowing for increase of pay to men since the completion of estimate, $250,000—total, $310,000. Difference in favor of the City, $373,000, or $63,000 more than sufficient to carry on all the legitimate operation of this department.

A resolution passed by the Common Council a few days before the present City Inspector came into office, conferred upon that incumbent—the double power to receive and disburse public moneys. Such powers were never before granted to any department of the City Government. These powers as it is believed practically ignore the existence of the Comptroller Department. I do not hesitate to say that these are most extraordinary powers, such as no honest man ought to desire to exercise. I respectfully recommend the repeal of said resolution.

There are many valuable recommendations and suggestions contained in the report, which, in my judgment, are eminently practical, and therefore worthy of your earnest consideration. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Several Large Warehouses in Beekman-street Destroyed.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE $150,000.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night, the police of the Second Precinct discovered smoke issuing from the basement of No. 55 Beekman-street. The alarm was at once given, but before the water could be got on the fire it was discovered that the flame and smoke were so great on the Ann-street side of the block, that it was with difficulty the hose could be brought to bear upon it.

The building where the fire originated was five stories in height, and extended through to Ann-street, a distance of 175 feet. It was occupied by Messrs. Buckley & Co., as a paper manufactory and wholesale warehouse.

There was a large quantity of rags and other combustible material stored in the basement and sub-cellar, and it was among this that the fire originated. This building was wholly destroyed. Thence the fire extended to No. 53 Beekman-street, also a five-story building, and extending through to Ann-street. It was occupied by Messrs. Lompson, Goodnow & Co., dealers in cutlery and hardware, with the exception of the second floor, which was occupied by the Whipple File Manufacturing Company. This building, with all its contents, is a total loss.

No. 57 Beekman, occupied by Messrs. Bassett & Mace, as a twine and cordage manufactory, was also mostly destroyed. It was a five-story marble front building, and like the others extended through to Ann-street.

No. 59 Beekman-street was also considerably damaged by water.

No. 51 Beekman-street, occupied by Messrs. Wood & Weed, wholesale dealers in paper, were very much damaged.

All the buildings above-named extended through to Ann-street, and, owing to the length of the buildings, it was for a long time impossible even for the steam-engines to throw streams of water into the centre of the buildings.

For this reason the flames obtained a greater headway than they would otherwise have done.

These stores were all fine new buildings, and were situated on the same ground where the paper waredouses of Mr. Cyrus W. Field and others were burned down about four years ago.

As we go to press the fire is still raging, but it is believed that the firemen have it under control, and that it can spread no further.

Sections of men from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Precincts were early on the ground, and rendered very valuable assistance.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, we have no means of obtaining the names of the owners of the buildings, or the amount for which they are insured. The aggregate loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

Grand Skating Carnival on Washington Pond.

Half an hour's ride by the Fifth-avenue cars from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, will bring one to the Washington Pond, where the first Grand Skating Carnival of this season came off yesterday afternoon and evening. This is also the first display of the kind that has been given for two years. Pains and labor were secondary considerations in the primary object of fitting up this beautiful pond with all the necessary conveniences tending to make it an attractive and comfortable spot for the lovers of that healthful and enlivening exercise. The area of the pond is eleven acres, and is so arranged on the sides by embankments, etc., that there is no difficulty presented in lighting it up on the darkest nights. The old house which is situated at the entrance, is a relic of Revolutionary fame, it having been used by Washington as his headquarters during the battles that were fought in that vicinity. It was built in the year 1699, and is consequently one hundred and sixty-four years old. Some of the old window lights, which are easily discernible, are still in the sash of one of the windows.

The President, Mr. P. F. Oatman, who has also charge of the Fifth-avenue pond in this City, made his arrangements yesterday complete, leaving nothing undone that could in any way add to the comfort and pleasure of those who favored themselves by visiting the pond. Music, under the direction of G. Neyer, leader of Neyer's Brass and Quadrille Bands, enlivening, as it truly was, did its full share towards adding to the enjoyment of all present. In the evening a grand display of fireworks took place, making another acceptable feature in the programme. Had it been understood that this carnival was to be a fancy-dress affair, a more general display in that line would have been observable. There were a few, however, who made their appearance in tasteful and comic costumes. Among these were noticed one young lady who proved her love for Uncle Sam's dominions by enrobing herself in a dress of bunting with a single silvery star glittering forth in the fore part of her head-dress. Among those present were several distinguished skaters, who afforded entertainment to all by a superior display of their ability in the art of skating, Mr. Parmenia Johnston, who drew the prize last Winter at the Central Park, being among the number. About 10 o'clock the principal part of the visitors and skaters left the festive scenes, very few remaining after that hour. In about one week it is the intention of the enterprising President to give a similar display at the Fifth-avenue pond in this City, the moon at that time being full. The weather was very agreeable yesterday, and notwithstanding old Sol's efforts to institute a thaw by process, as was more generally observable in the City, a stiff breeze sprung up about noon, counteracting that influence. About fifteen hundred persons were present during the afternoon and evening.

Brooklyn Amusements.

English Opera in Brooklyn.—Mr. Gabriel Harrison, manager of the Park Theatre, has favored the people of Brooklyn with a week of English Opera, and the enterprise has resulted in success. On each night the beautiful house has been crowded with a brilliant and fashionable audience, whose gratification was insured by a rendition all but complete. Mme. Borchard as *Arline*, the "Bohemian Girl," fully sustained the artistic requirements of the *rôle*, while Messrs. Castle and Campbell are as good and as popular in opera as they are in the concert-room. Mr. Harrison is subject to the usual drawbacks of metropolitan managers. His rent is excessive, his orchestra insolently exacting, and his difficulties in filling the subordinate *rôles* are measured by the necessities of the cast. Last night he produced the "Bohemian Girl" for the last time but one in Brooklyn. The cast, with the single and fearful exception of Miss Shaw as the *Queen*, being charmingly excellent.

Barney Williams in Brooklyn.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are advertised to appear in behalf of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday next, in the afternoon. In aid of the same worthy charity, Mr. Boniface will play at the same place in the evening.

Prize Fight at Sheepshead Bay.—A prize fight took place yesterday at Sheepshead Bay, between John Keating, of Brooklyn, and Richard Hollywood, of Newark, N. J., the stakes being $300. Both are young men, and this was their first appearance in the prize ring. The Police received information on Sunday night of the intended mill, which was to take place near Fort Hamilton, at daylight on Monday morning. The principals, with their seconds and about 100 others, left the City about 2 o'clock, A. M., and arrived at the place designated a little before sunrise. A space of several feet square was cleared of snow, the ropes were arranged, and all was in order to commence business, when Capt. Brown and a detachment of the Forty-eighth Precinct Police made their appearance, and the crowd scattered. The principals, seconds and others who knew the arrangements, got into their sleighs, and left the police behind. They proceeded to Sheepshead Bay, where, after a short time, a ring was formed, and the fight went on without interruption until the forty-seventh round, when the friends of Keating cried out that Hollywood had played foul, by the unscientific proceeding of biting his antagonist. This caused a general rumpus, and Keating was withdrawn from the scene and taken to a neighboring public house. Capt. Brown, having been reinforced by Capt. Rhodes, of the Forty-third Precinct, made his appearance at this time, and succeeded in arresting Hollywood and two others, who had no time to get away. Keating and his friends made their escape. Hollywood was brought to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house, and committed to await an examination. The fight lasted for one hour and seven minutes. Both men were considerably battered. The referee, it is understood, will decide in favor of Keating, on the ground that Hollywood played foul, in biting him twice—once on the arm, and the last time on the shoulder, which being noticed by the seconds and others, Keating was taken out of the ring. Among the spectators, were several persons who hold prominent official positions in this City.

Kings County Circuit Court—Thursday, Jan. 12.—Nos. 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35½, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 17.

[Advertisement.]

A neglected cough, cold or sore throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," if allowed to progress, may terminate seriously.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "*the Troches*" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.

[Advertisement.]

What to Do and How to Do It.—Every young man—and woman, too—wishes to know with certainty in what calling or pursuit in life he can accomplish most, do the most good, serve his friends the best, obtain a competency, provide liberally for the wants of himself, family, and others who may be dependent on him. He desires to place himself in that position for which he is by nature and acquirement best fitted, and in which he may, without doubt or experiment, secure success in life. Few men in the ordinary pursuits come up fully to their real capabilities. It is true that some, by mere accident or good fortune, without any definite knowledge of their own powers, stumble upon a situation to which they happen to be well adapted, and in which, without a struggle, they rise to eminence. They are said to be "lucky;" while thousands of other men, more highly educated or endowed, and with force and energy of character, pursue a respectable, though tiresome and "up-hill" employment, chosen without regard to their adaptation to it, which brings them "neither honor nor profit." These get a living, while many more drag out an unhappy existence, complaining of their hard lot, end their days in sore disappointment, pronouncing "life a failure." We have a remedy for this. It is scientific, and therefore reliable. By the aid of Phrenology and Physiology the true character, with all its capabilities, may be clearly indicated; the most suitable calling, profession or occupation to which each person is adapted, and in which he may best succeed, can be clearly pointed out, and you, reader, may thus learn how to rise in the world, and make the most of all your talents. Full written charts, with advice, given daily, by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Fashionable Dress Elevator.—Every lady should procure one of Mme. Demorest's Imperial Dress Elevators. They are indispensable, and the most perfect article for raising the dress in graceful festoons, or the fashionable style, uniformly all around. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Col. E. W. Serrell, Vol. Eng. and of Gen. Gillmore's Staff; Capt. R. F. Clark, Lieut. J. C. Jones, and Capt. W. B. Hutchings, of Gen. Stevenson's Staff; Col. J. C. Carmichael, Major E. H. Little, Capts. W. B. Hutchings, J. W. Gurney, D. F. Spane, R. P. Hughes, J. R. Duregan, G. Schleider, F. Mitchon, Wood, Lieuts. J. W. Challis, S. M. Zent, H. H. Hendricks, Chas. H. Barnes, J. Johnson, A. W. Fellows, C. H. Ballou, B. Coleman, H. Bosworth, M. F. Webster, G. O. Eddy, Brum, L. P. Bliss, H. P. Smith, all of U. S. A.; Chaplain Palmers, Dr. Schiets; Capt. J. W. A. Nicholson, Acting Master C. C. Kingsburry, Acting Ensign F. H. Crandell, Acting Master's Mate W. E. Bayne, Acting Ensign B. H. Chadwich, Assistant Engineer J. B. A. Allen, Acting Assist. Paymaster F. B. Stowe, all of U. S. N.; Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Stetson, C. W. Whitney, Surgeon O. T. Bundrys, Surg. D. P. Dearborn, Surg. H. S. Schell, Surg. G. H. Cutter, Dr. J. N. Craigs, Dr. Norton, Capt. W. Powell, Capt. Sommers, Capt. E. Young, Capt. H. A. Lathrop, A. Lathrop, John Greenfield, G. P. Platner, R. H. Bell, G. A. Foxcroft, U. S. N., J. Hankey, Mr. Scarfass, S. H. N. Hayes, G. Luch, A. M. Edward, S. S. Hewell, H. Sherall, L. M. Nott, E. E. Beaford, Alneer, H. Heusted, C. B. Pollock, W. Sheppard, V. A. Ryan, Mr. Riddell, S. M. Willis, D. Barber, C. Lindsay, J. J. Degraw, J. D. Dougherty, G. Nicholas, G. A. Brannan, A. Miller.—Cabin, 83, and 200 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 53 | Moon sets.. 9 27
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 23 | Gov. Island.. 11 12 | Hell Gate.. 12 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 11.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Newbern, N. C., via Hatteras 38 hours, with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster. Jan. 2, outward passage, 5 miles N. of Cape May, fell in with schr. Mary Helen, of Greenport, L. I., Chase, from Philadelphia for Wareham, sunk; the crew were in the rigging and on the mastheads; took them off. The following are the names of the crew of the M. H.: Capt. Chase, Wm. W. Goldsmith, first officer; A. J. Cook, steward; C. Goldsmith, S. Fish, the latter is badly frost-bitten. Stopped at Delaware Breakwater and put them on board the U. S. steamer Saratoga.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 8, at 5 P. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The screw steamer Star of the South arrived at Port Royal on the morning of the 8th.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool Nov. 19, with mdse. and 195 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Passed through the North Channel; for the first 25 ds. out had a succession of severe gales from W. S. W. to W. N. W. Dec. 24, Charles Ross, alias Charles Needham, fell overboard, and was lost.

Bark Snefield, (Br., of London,) Dimoline, Heyers, France, Oct. 30, via Key West Dec. 22, and Havana 30th, with salt to Reynaud & Bachern. Jan. 8, lat. 36, saw a large steamer with a 3-masted steamer in tow, probably the Arago, hence for Port Royal.

Bark Agnes, (Brem.,) Bonighe, Marseilles Nov. 29, and Gibraltar Dec. 1, with mdse. to master. From the 1st to the 8th inst. experienced strong gales from S. W. to N. W.

Bark Henry Buck, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Montevideo 52 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Ruby, (Br.,) Foley, Turks Island, via Long Island Sound, 21 ds., with salt to G. F. Penniston. Was off the Highlands 1st inst., and was blown off and obliged to put into Newport for a harbor.

Brig Stranger, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Campbell, St. Martin's 16 ds., with salt to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Brig Maple Valley, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Waycott, Salt Key, T. I., with salt to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Wm. Cousins, (of P. E. I.,) Bell, St. John, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Schr. Henry Brown, Latchem, Chincoteague 5 ds., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. United, Anderson, Chincoteague 5 ds., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. D. B. Bayles, Jayne, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

BELOW—Italian bark Lycurgus, from Palermo.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Jan. 10—Steamships McClellan and Merrimac.
Ship Siam.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Adriatic, for Galway, has anchored at Quarantine, and will sail Tuesday morning, 12th.

Spoken, &c.

Emma A. Hall—ship, of Portsmouth, from Cardiff for Singapore, Nov. 29, lat. 21, lon. 30 30.

Europa—Br. ship, strg. S. S. E., was seen, Dec. 2, lat. 15, lon. 33.

Indiaman—ship, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Nov. 26, lat. 20, lon. 36.

Isabella—ship, from London for Hong Kong, Nov. 26, lat. 20, lon. 36.

Tiger—Br. brig, of Newfoundland, from St. Martin's 17 ds. for New-York, Jan. 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Salt Key, T. I., no date, brigs Princess Alexandre, F. J. King, of and for New-York in 2 ds.

At St. John, P. R., Dec. 26, brig Keoka, from New-York, dischg.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY
IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

CHEAP FOR CASH.

SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 18, 1863.

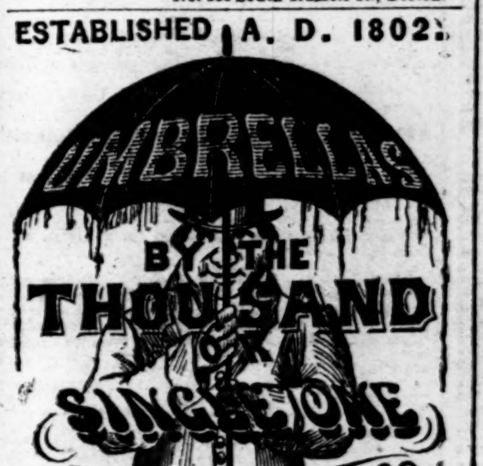
Dr. H. H. Sterling, No. 493 Broadway, New-York:

Dear Sir: Feeling it to be a duty which I owe to you and the world, I address you for the purpose of stating some facts with reference to your AMBROSIA. About one year ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time there was but little of it left on my head, and that was thin and short. Feeling greatly mortified at its loss and the appearance of my head, I tried various preparations advertised to restore lost hair, &c.; but without avail, until at last my attention was called to an advertisement of your AMBROSIA, with a cut from a photograph from life of Mrs. L. A. Brown. I then determined to try it faithfully, and commenced its use at once, and the result could not have been more satisfactory. My hair is now extremely thick, being an entirely new crop, and when let down reaches below my waist, and is still growing rapidly.

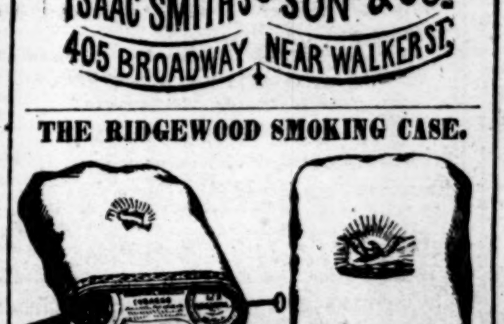
Attributing this gratifying and wonderful result solely to the use of your AMBROSIA, I beg to hand you this letter, with privilege to use it as you may please, and also offer you the use of my photograph, showing the remarkable effect of your preparation on my hair.

Very respectfully and gratefully, yours, &c.,
Miss MINNI APPLETON,
No. 134 South Russell-st., Boston.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.



THE RIDGEWOOD SMOKING CASE.



This ingenious combination of a Metallic Case contains Pipe, Stem, Matches and Cleaner, with a handsome Tobacco Pouch, self-loading, without the use of the fingers, or waste of Tobacco, free from odor, and *portable* as a *Cigar Case*. Nothing can excel its utility, comfort and economy for all Smokers, at Home or Abroad. For the Army and Navy it is *invaluable*. As a *Gift* to *friends* nothing could be more acceptable. Skaters will find *this Case* a most convenient and agreeable *companion*. It is in various and handsome styles, and at prices from $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 to $3 75 and $5—the two latter *richly plated and engraved*. *Single cases* sent by mail, *paid*, on receipt of price, and 25 cents. Also the

RIDGEWOOD SMOKING TOBACCO.

Nothing superior to it, in *quality* and *flavor*, in the market. Put up in packages to fill the case, and larger for the general Trade. Smokers, Dealers and Sutlers are invited to *call* and examine these goods. A liberal discount to *dealers*. All orders promptly filled.
RIDGEWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, No. 429 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Trustees of Saint Patrick's Cathedral, held in the session room of the Board, Feb. 11, 1864, Present, Messrs.

JOHN KELLY,
DINES CARLIN,
PETER O'CONNOR,
PATRICK DOLAN,
PATRICK HAGAN,
JOHN W. McKINLEY,
MICHAEL J. O'DONNELY,

Mr. John Kelley was called to the chair and John J. Regan was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. John Kelly and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due, and are hereby tendered to the Metropolitan Police Commission and to Mr. John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, for the kind manner in which they have, upon all occasions, responded to the applications of this Board for police assistance, and their willingness at all times to furnish a sufficient number of men to preserve order during important religious services at the cathedral or whenever else required, and particularly at the late extraordinary gathering of our people to pay their respects to the remains of our deceased and venerated Archbishop.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due, and are hereby tendered to Police Justice Joseph Dowling, Daniel Carpenter, Inspector of Police; James Leonard, District Inspector; Capt. Williamson, of the Fourteenth District, and the officers and men under their immediate command, for the efficient, forbearing and humane manner in which they performed their arduous duties, and for the admirable order preserved at the cathedral during the obsequies of our lamented Archbishop, as well as for the two days previous thereto.

Resolved, That we are deeply indebted for valuable assistance rendered to us by ladies and gentlemen connected with the Cathedral and other Catholic churches of this City, who materially aided us in the performance of our duties during the past week, and to the press generally for their uniform kindness and courtesy.

On motion, it was resolved that these resolutions be published in the daily papers, and entered in the minutes of this meeting.

It was moved and seconded that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet on Wednesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

It was moved that we do now adjourn.

JOHN KELLY, Chairman.
John J. Regan, Secretary.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

These Bitters

HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM

Than any other article in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION,

BUT

THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—*Dear Sir*: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation*. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
8th, below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—*Dear Sir*: Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefitted by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.

Yours, truly,
WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—*Dear Sir*: Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully,
J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 North 19th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Penn.) Baptist Churches, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—*Dear Sir*: I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—*Dear Sir*: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—*Respected Sir*: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect,
J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 per Bottle—half dozen.............................. $5
Small Size, 75c. per Bottle—half dozen.............................. $4

The Large Size, on account of the quantity the Bottles hold, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,
Proprietors.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Cut out the advertisement and send for it.

NEW-YORK AGENCY AT
HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY.